The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900. NO. 43

Bargains!
Bargains!

Do you need a Fall Suit? We make them to measure from $12.00 up.

Perhaps you need a pair of Trousers. We make them from $3.00 up.

Do you need

Underwear,
Collars,

latest style in hats, ties, etc. We have them.

We clean and press clothing of all descriptions. We are also agents for Footers Dye works. Dyeing of all kinds of cloth.

Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
422 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Holiday Specialties

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.....

All over the civilized world the holiday season is one of gift-giving and you know it doesn't hurt a gift to be useful.

We invite your careful inspection of our large and complete line of useful holiday specialties, viz:

TOYS, DOLLS, BOOKS AND GAMES, LEATHER AND CELLULOID NOVELTIES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND LINENS, NECKWEAR, GLOVES, FURNISHINGS & FANCY GOODS, NICKEL AND DECORATED LAMPS, SLIPPER BOXES, FOOT RESTS AND HASSOCKS, TEA SETS, FINE CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, WALL BRACKETS, PHOTO FRAMES & ALBUMS.

Large quality of fine candies, toys and nuts, all at right prices.

Fresh Tub Oysters during the holidays.

We cordially invite you to visit our store.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

Ready
WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks;
Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with
I will end with
} BARGAINS.

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

My Welcome Word for All—

..... *Bargains* .....

J. C. Hazlett,
402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—The ice passed off the river at this point very quietly last night.

—W. D. Grainey and family spent Sunday with friends in Shirley township.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Mrs. Lewis White, of Mount Union, visited her sister and brother in Mapleton to-day.

—Mrs. A. B. Gillam and J. G. Hicks attended the local institute at Mill Creek last Saturday.

—Mrs. Bell Askew, of Altoona, has been the guest of W. F. Gillam's family during the past week.

—F. D. Heeter and daughter, of Altoona, spent a few hours among friends in Mapleton last Sunday.

—George F. Godard and daughters, of Huntingdon, were guests of friends in Mapleton Sunday evening.

—Damages paid in Fulton county for sheep killed and injured during the past year will amount to about $800.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Several Mapleton people attended the sessions of the farmers' institute at Calvin Monday and yesterday.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—The water plug of the west bound track at this station was broken by being caught by a box car this morning.

—Rev. A. N. Raven has resigned the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian church at Mifflintown, Juniata county.

—Mrs. William Lightner and daughter, of Altoona, have been visiting among friends in Mapleton for the past few days.

—Bruce Yocum departed yesterday for Philadelphia. He expects to return to-morrow evening, bringing Mrs. Yocum with him.

—Samuel Hatfield recently placed a Keystone boiler in his handsome residence on Railroad street and is well pleased with the results.

—An experimental express office has been opened at Ryde station. Should a month's receipts at the new office be satisfactory the office will be established.

—Free mail delivery will be instituted at Lewistown on May 1. There will be one clerk, three carriers and one substitute. The carriers will receive $600 each.

—Duriug the winter 109 hogs were raised and killed by the pork raisers of Alexandria. They weighed 31,221 pounds, or an average of 286 pounds to each hog.

—A dwelling house in the eastern end of town owned by B. O'Connor & Sons and occupied by Charles Utts was slightly damaged by fire last Wednesday morning.

—At a congregational meeting held in the Presbyterian church Saturday evening, the following trustees were elected to serve three years: T. M. Wood, D. B. Miller and S. Hatfield.

—The Clearfield county courts have awarded Miss Virginia Beers $2,000 damages for injuries sustained by a fall from a bridge that had no side protections. She was riding a bicycle at the time of the accident.

—Albert W. Kauffman and wife, of Huntingdon, came down to Mapleton Sunday afternoon to see their cousin, John Kauffman, whose illness has been noted in these columns. There is no improvement in the latter's condition.

—The hardware store of E. M. Swoope at Petersburg was entered by burglars at an early hour Sunday morning and a number of knives, razors and revolvers were stolen. An entrance was effected by prying open the front door. The safe was blown open but nothing of value was secured therein.

—The Everett furnace has been undergoing extensive repairs lately. It was blown out and a new bell weighing over five tons has been placed in proper position, and it will be only a few days until they will be making iron once again.

—Mrs. Margaret Hicks, of Mill Creek, will go to Philadelphia this week to enter an institution for the blind. This lady has suffered greatly but has borne it all patiently. With her many friends, we hope that the change may prove of great benefit to her.

—The Williamsport Boom company's report of logs rafted out of the boom during 1899 shows the number of feet to be 93,532,091. The year previous the number of feet was 130,323,571. The falling off will likely be considerably larger this year.

—I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. DODGEM, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—A Birmingham correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* says: "Of late the pranks of Cupid in this community have aroused the populace beyond anything in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Just imagine a half dozen weddings within a short period, and not one of the interested parties yet out of their teens. The average age of the feminine gender just entering the new relations was 16 and that of the masculine 18 years.

—A writer in the *Review of Reviews* gives this advice: "If you have a farm keep it; if not, get one; for the time may come when the population of this country will be largely divided into monopolists, dependents and farmers; and the farmer will be the most independent of all men, and will be the saving power of our institutions." We venture to say that it will not depend so much upon the farm as the farmer.

—The dwelling house of Sylvester Crownover, in Miller township, was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. A little child perished in the flames. From the best information we can receive it appears the parents were absent temporarily and the two children amused themselves by playing with matches. When the conflagration started the older child ran out of the house and closed the door after her. The younger child could not open the door and perished.

—About nine months ago Levi B. Nearhoof, farmer, of Warriorsmark valley, had a valuable steer bitten by a mad dog. On Monday of this week the steer died with a well developed case of rabies. At the time the steer was attacked by the dog several other animals (dogs and cattle) in the neighborhood were bitten by the same dog. All of these died of hydrophobia, the symptoms developing within nine or ten days after the assault. The dog that committed the mischief was a strange one and was shortly after killed.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has readjusted the wages of its employes in the yards along the entire system. The new adjustment went into effect January 1 and the men will receive their first benefits on February payday. The new scale includes a rate for night and day service and is the amount to be paid per hour, as follows: Engineers—Increase from 25 to 27 cts. per hour. Firemen—From 15 to 17 cents. Conductors—From 20 to 22 cents (day), from 21 to 23 cents (night). Brakemen—From 15 to 17 cents (day), from 17 to 18 cents (night). Car Droppers—From 15½ cents to 17½ cents (day), from 16½ to 18 cents (night). The readjustment of wages covers only the yard men along the entire system of the Pennsylvania railroad, and affects between 3,000 and 4,000 men. The readjustment was made necessary in order to have a uniform rate of pay in all the yards of the various divisions.

—At the residence of John M. Wakefield in Union township at six o'clock last Thursday evening, Abram A. Shaffer and Miss Ada Wakefield were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Rev. Henry Treverton was the officiating clergyman. A number of intimate family friends witnessed the ceremony. After the nuptial knot was tied a sumptuous feast was enjoyed. Mr. Shaffer is an industrious and prosperous young man, a native of Union township, and his bride enjoys the reputation of being a fine young lady and an excellent housekeeper. Our best wishes are extended them and may they enjoy all the happiness of connubial bliss.

—It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every state in the union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher, of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The Pioneer, the first regular sleeping car built by the Pullmans, has been definitely retired from service, says The Railway Age. On one other occasion it was retired, but was again pressed into service for the transportation of troops during the war with Spain. It was built about the year 1858 in the shops at Bloomington, Ill., at the cost of $18,000, and made its first trip on the Chicago and Alton railway. The cost of construction was at that time regarded as extravagant, but the immediate popularity of the accommodations afforded by it created the demand for the present system. The car appears shabby, small and inconvenient, but the fundamental ideas embodied in the construction of the present luxurious cars seem present to a surprising extent in this prototype of modern cars, so that the name Pioneer appears to have been prophetic.

—Before the completion of the Siberian railroad, it has become necessary to reconstruct the work already done, and this will cost not less than $25,000,000. The information is supplied to the state department by Commercial Agent Creener, at Vladivostock. His report, compiled from Russian sources, shows a curious condition of affairs on the road. In the haste of construction and the anxiety to get everything cheap, the road was laid with a 12 pound rail instead of a 24 pound rail. The bridges were built of wood, and crossings were made far apart. Consequently more than twenty miles an hour cannot be made on the level. Only one passenger and two freight trains a day are run. To add to the danger there has been put on the line one of the heaviest engines in existence—the compound system. Light rails, steep inclines and the high gradings combined to make traveling risky. On steep inclines, owing to the light rails, the heavy engine cannot be held, and running at a speed of thirty-three miles an hour, turns the rails out. Therefore it has been concluded that the road must be reconstructed on broader lines.

Having a Great Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Mrs. Hadessa Prideaux.

Mrs. Hadessa Prideaux, widow of the late Rev. W. Prideaux, died on the 13th inst. at the Presbyterian Minister's House, at Perth Amboy, N. J., the result of an illness of several weeks' duration. Mrs. Prideaux was a native of Schellsburg, Bedford county, and was the second wife of Rev. Wm. Prideaux, to whom she was married early in the 60's, and was a resident of Mapleton for two or three years. Her husband died some four years or more ago, and about two years since she was admitted into the Minister's House at Perth Amboy, where she had a happy home and was tenderly cared for by the kind friends of the House. A singular incident in her connection with this institution is that the aged lady was the last one to be admitted to this home and the first one to be taken out by death. Deceased was about 82 years of age, and besides one daughter, Mrs. E. M. Cully, of Santa Paula, Calif., is survived by the following stepchildren: Thos. A. Prideaux, of Clearfield county; Mrs. W. A. Fleming, of Duluth Minn.; Wm. H. Prideaux, of Huntingdon; Mrs. —— Booth, of Davenport, Iowa; Martha S. Prideaux and Mrs. E. E. Goodman, of Altoona. Funeral services were held at Perth Amboy Monday, interment being had at that place.

James A. Dean.

James A. Dean, son of Mr. and Mrs. Luden Dean, of near Cornpropst Mills, died in Philadelphia on Wednesday right of pneumonia, aged about 23 years. Deceased had been home during the holiday season and had only returned to school at the Hahneman college a week before his death. This was his last year at school and he would have graduated in medicine in the spring. He took his bed on Sunday. His mother left here Wednesday night but did not arrive there in time to see her son alive. His remains were brought to this place on Fast Line Thursday evening and taken to the residence of his parents at Cornpropst Mills. He is survived by a sister, Miss Ella, at home, and a half brother, Watson, of this place, besides his parents. Funeral services occurred Sunday morning, being held at Union church, where interment was made. Deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church of this place, the family having formerly resided here.—*News.*

A Standard Among Newspapers.

Reflecting in its widening circulation and increased advertising patronage the prosperity that marks the opening of the new year The Pittsburg Times more than ever impresses upon its readers the excellence of its high standard and the success of its efforts to make a model paper for the individual and for the family. The Times is a newspaper, sparing no pains nor expense to cover the world thoroughly every day, that its current page of history may be complete, and its longer range overlooking nothing that occurs at home. It is clean, dignified and reliable, certain that no lack of these features can be made up in offensive sensationalism. It can be taken into the family circle with confidence that its columns are filled with wholesome instruction and entertainment. Wherever known The Times is recognized as the best type of a concise, crisp and complete newspaper, and among newspaper men it is the publication with which comparisons of excellence are made. While The Times is Republican in politics it realizes that others have a right to be on earth, and that politics are not everything. When one cent a day will buy a morning paper it is foolish to be without one. The Times is three dollars a year or six cents a week, and worth the money.

Musical College.

The Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., is recognized as one of the foremost schools of music. $33 will pay for six weeks' instruction and board. Spring term will begin May 7. For catalogue address,

HENRY B. MOYER, Director.

Clerical Sarcasm.

A clergyman on a recent Sunday gave out the following notice, says the Christian Endeavor World:

"The regular meeting of the Donkey Parade will be held, as usual, at the close of this service. Members will line up just outside the church door, make remarks, and stare at the women who pass, as is their custom.

"Any member known to escort a young woman to church like a man, and sit with her like a gentleman, will be promptly expelled from membership."

A Machine That Melts Snow.

An improved snow-melting machine has an air compressor operated by the motion of the machine, to drive air into contact with a gas flame and combine the two for increasing the heat in the melting-chamber, the gas being formed from gasoline.

Six new brotherhood banks under the auspices of the Salvation Army have recently been opened in India for the purpose of lending money to poor villagers at a low rate of interest.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1 trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

Columbia, S. C., has an ordinance which requires that gates should swing inward.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The State of Georgia may build a union passenger station at Atlanta.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The world's production of lead amounted in 1898 to 777,000 tons.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

The German Empire had in 1898 31,639 postoffices.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The nominal price of wild land in Cape Colony is twenty-five cents per acre.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

Slot-machine gambling has been prohibited in New Orleans, La.

You're Gambling!

It's too risky, this gambling with your cough. You take the chance of its wearing off. Don't!

The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the game's lost. Take some of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the gambling and the cough.

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I ran down from 138 to 98 pounds. I raised blood, and never expected to get off my bed alive. I then read of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and began its use. I commenced to improve at once. I am now back to my old weight and in the best of health."—CHAS. E. HARTMAN, Gibbstown, N. Y., March 3, 1899.

You can now get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in a 25 cent size, just right for an ordinary cold. The 50 cent size is better for bronchitis, croup, whooping-cough, asthma, and the grip. The dollar size is best to keep on hand, and is most economical for long-standing cases.

ENTHUSIASM IN LONDON.

Remarkable Demonstration When the Volunteers Left For South Africa.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN YEOMANRY.

There Will Be Over 150,000 British Troops in the Field Within a Few Weeks—Honors Planned For Lord Kitchener if New Campaign is Successful—Attitude of Holland's Queen

LONDON (By Cable).—The first 500 London volunteers started for South Africa Saturday morning and received an enthusiastic send off. Although many stirring scenes have marked the departure of the British troops for the front during recent months the outburst of patriotism on this occasion was quite unprecedented since the Jubilee.

It is the first time in the history of the movement that British volunteers have been permitted to serve side by side with the regulars in real warfare, and the people turned out in thousands to fittingly celebrate it. Every grade of society was represented in the crowds which thronged the streets along the entire three miles of the line of march to the railway station. There were not enough police to keep the streets clear and the people broke through the lines and caused an hour's delay.

The Imperial Yeomanry, after the first flush of public applause, is being gauged gingerly. It is dawning on the minds of all that what Great Britain wants are crack shots and rough riders after the type of the American cavalrymen, and frequent comments appear, pointing out that the average yeoman, who is a farmer, does not come up to this standard, while the average lordling, who adds brilliancy to the force, is not, generally, much nearer the mark in this respect than his yeoman tenant, that both have far less military training than the members of the volunteer force, and it is a fact that a large percentage of the enrolled Imperial Yeomen have never served even in the yeomanry. What is being forced upon the War Office is that 100 colonials accustomed to bushwacking, cow punching and scouting are worth 1000 English clerks and farmers.

The War Office knows the value of its own work in carrying out the mobilization scheme and is content with drawing upon the regular lines of reserve. The Daily Chronicle publishes a detailed statement showing that 104,373 men, with 289 guns, are now in the field, and that, with the troops now at sea or preparing to sail, there will be an aggregate strength of 160,000 men, 32,000 horses and 448 guns in the course of a few weeks. This will be done without stripping India, England and Ireland of their battalions, stiffened by militia, and without calling for more than 10,000 out 26,000 citizen soldiers.

It is learned that Lord Salisbury believes the salvation of Great Britain's military system depends on General Lord Kitchener, in whom he has long had implicit faith. It has already been planned that if Lords Roberts and Kitchener bring the campaign to a successful termination the latter will be brought home to honors almost equal to those of the Duke of Wellington. He will be put into the War Office and will be given a free hand to brush away the cobwebs which clog the British Army.

Lord Roberts, of course, will not be neglected, but by then he may be too old for such work as is outlined for Lord Kitchener. Perhaps before this can be accomplished Lord Salisbury will be out of power and Lord Kitchener will be discredited. But upon such a rehabilitation by means of the young and brilliant agent has the heart of the British Premier been set. It remains to be seen whether fate will enable him to carry it out.

There is considerable irritation here over Holland's attitude, which may result in the Foreign Office making another "appointment." The young Queen is intensely pro-Boer, and has written to the Pope, the Kaiser and the King of Italy, begging them to take the diplomatic initiative "to stop this cruel fratricidal war." She has also shown marks of favor to Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal representative, who with his agents has bought and shipped munitions of war and enlisted officers without hindrance since the war commenced.

In Europe England's only real friend is Italy, and she is proving a friend in need. From the first the Italian Government has put every facility at the disposal of the British officers engaged in buying mules and other things, while strictly enforcing the neutrality principle against the Boer agents.

PLAINSMEN TO HELP BOERS.

A Regiment of Cow Punchers Being Organized in the West.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special).—John G Maher, a well-known cattle man of Chadron, Neb., while here en route to Chicago and New York, said that he had raised a regiment of 1000 "cow punchers" and plainsmen to go to South Africa and help the Boers. Transportation will cost $200 per man, and the money has been pledged in New York, Chicago and Omaha.

He is on his way to find out how far the pledges can be realized on before getting the men together. The plan, he said, is to embark them as emigrants to the Transvaal, and thus escape Federal interference. The men are all accomplished rough riders and crack shots.

Portuguese Republicans Agitate.

LISBON (By Cable).—The republican press is working up an agitation against the monarchy on the basis of England's interference with vessels outside Delagoa Bay. It declares that England's action is a violation of Portugal's neutrality, and is due to the weakness of the existing regime.

German Squadron Held Ready.

BERLIN (By Cable).—Reports are published from Wilhelmshafen that the first German ironclad squadron is completely ready to leave for action within twenty four hours.

PLAGUE ENDANGERS MANILA.

Three Undoubted Cases Have Appeared Within the City Limits.

MANILA (By Cable).—Three undoubted cases of bubonic plague have occurred within the city limits.

While a strict quarantine has been established and hundreds of inspectors are making inspections of the entire city, the population of the city is frightfully congested, and there is no sewerage system here.

Horses are now being inoculated to secure antitoxin serum. Dr. Eddy, an expert, is unwilling yet to state that there is no danger of an epidemic.

FARM PRODUCE EXPORTED

Figures Showing to What Countries They Go.

Great Britain and Her Colonies Take More Than One Half—Eighty-Eight Per Cent. Sold in Europe.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief of the Section of Foreign Markets in the Department of Agriculture in a report on the distribution of the agricultural products of the United States, says:

"The agricultural products exported from the United States during the five years 1894-1898 had an average annual value of $663,536,201. Of these enormous exports, about sixty per cent. found a market in the United Kingdom and its various dependencies. The sum paid by the British people for the American farm produce purchased during the period mentioned reached as high as $403,953,854 a year. In the five years under consideration the United Kingdom alone took more than one-half of all our agricultural exports, the consignments credited to that country forming about fifty-five per cent. of the total shipments, and having an average annual value of $362,407,701.

"Germany, which ranks next to the United Kingdom as a market for the products of American agriculture, received about thirteen per cent. of the exports for 1894-1898, the average yearly value amounting to $86,320,274. France, with purchases that averaged $43,988,790 a year, was the third country in importance. The exports to France, however, formed only about 6.6 per cent. of the total, and were hardly more than half as large as the shipments to Germany. The shipments to Germany, on the other hand, were less than one-fourth the size of those to the United Kingdom. These three countries—the United Kingdom, Germany and France—received together nearly seventy-five per cent. of the total agricultural exports.

"The annual records of exportation show that, with very few exceptions, the leading foreign countries materially increased their purchases of American agricultural products during 1894-1898. In the total value of the agricultural exports there was an advance from $636,633,747 in 1894 to $858,507,942 in 1898, making a gain of $221,874,195. The countries of destination that contributed most of this increase were the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, Japan, Italy, Denmark and British Africa.

"Our exports of farm produce to the United Kingdom increased $82,588,854 during the five years, advancing from $356,006,251 in 1894 to $438,595,105 in 1898. This was decidedly the largest gain recorded, although the shipments both to Germany and to France showed an important growth. In the case of Germany there was an advance from $72,984,382 to $119,425,720, and in the case of France from $41,911,888 to $75,327,096. The gain for the former country was $46,441,338, and that for the latter $33,415,208.

"A summary of the agricultural exports for 1894-1898, showing the total for each continent, brings out the fact that about eighty-eight per cent. of all the farm produce shipped from the United States during the five years mentioned was marketed in Europe. The value of the shipments to European countries from 1894 to 1898, inclusive, averaged $586,958,907 a year. In 1898 it reached as high as $761,870,782, showing an increase of $195,588,939 over the value for 1894, which was $566,281,843. The chief part of the remainder went to Canada and the other North American countries, an average annual value of $48,724,257, and comprised slightly more than seven per cent. of the total. The records for the five years show only a slight gain. In 1894 the value was $50,727,457, the following year it fell to $43,773,619, and then slowly increased until in 1898 it amounted to $56,716,764."

DEATH IN BLIZZARD'S PATH.

People and Stock Perish in New Mexico's Severe Storm.

GORDO, N. M. (Special).—Details of the blizzard which swept over Southwestern New Mexico indicate that it was the severest storm ever experienced in that region.

A stretch of territory fifty miles in width, with White Oaks and Nogales for the centre, seemed to suffer the most, although the severity of the storm was fully felt throughout the Sacramento Mountain region. The velocity of the wind was terrible, all roads and trails were obliterated, and the driving snow made it impossible for travelers to see their way in the storm.

When the storm abated, wagons which had been abandoned, were found strewn all over the section. Several fatalities are reported, including the driver of the White Oaks and Lincoln stage, and many sheep herders have lost their lives. Thousands of head of stock perished, and it is estimated that the loss will aggregate over $500,000.

ITALY ASKS REPARATION.

Wants the Government to Punish Louisiana Lynchers.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — The Italian Government has signified to the Government of the United States in the polite and courteous method known to modern diplomacy, a wish that the persons guilty of lynching the five Italians at Talulah, La., last spring, should be punished.

As under the existing law the trial and prosecution of such cases as this is left entirely to the State authorities, the National Government is wellnigh helpless to meet the request of the Italian Government.

The President will probably make fresh representations to Congress urging the speedy passage of the pending bills intended to remove from State courts jurisdiction in cases where persons claiming treaty protection are the victims, and transferring jurisdiction over them to the Federal courts.

MONSTER TRIAL OF BANDITS.

Four Hundred Defendants, Including Many Prominent Persons.

ROME (By Cable).—Sassari, in Sardinia, is the scene of a monster trial of bandits who infest the island and the numerous persons accused of openly or covertly abetting them.

There are 400 defendants, including landlords, wealthy tradesmen, state and municipal officials and many women.

The witnesses number 1900, the documents comprise 200 large volumes and 120 lawyers are engaged.

A huge wooden building was erected for the trial. Two of the old judges resigned rather than undertake it. A third only consented on promise of immediate promotion.

Wild With ECZEMA

Hands and Limbs Covered with Blisters and Great Red Blotches. Scratched Until Almost Wild. Burned Like Fire. Sleep Impossible. CUTICURA Remedies Bring Speedy Relief and a Permanent Cure at a Cost of Only $2.

I was a sufferer for eight years from that most distressing of all diseases, Eczema. I tried some of the best physicians in the country, but they did me little good. The palms of my hands were covered and would become inflamed; little white blisters at first would appear, then they would peel off, leaving a red, smooth surface which would burn like fire and itch; well, there is no name for it. On the inside of the upper part of both my limbs great red blotches, not unlike hives, would appear, and as soon as I became warm the burning and itching would begin. Night after night I would lie awake all night and scratch and almost go wild. I heard of CUTICURA REMEDIES, got them and gave them a thorough trial, and after a few applications I noticed the redness and inflammation disappear. Before I had used one box there was not a sign of Eczema left. I can truthfully assert that $2.00 worth of CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me. There has been no sign of its return anywhere upon my body since I wrote you I was cured, nearly four years ago. Hardly a month passes but what I receive a letter or some one calls and wishes to know how I got cured, if I had Eczema bad, and if the cure has been permanent, etc., etc. I always take pleasure in enlightening them the best I can.

JOHN D. PORTE, Pittsburg, March 1, 1899.
Of JOHN D. PORTE & CO., Real Estate and Insurance,
428 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema, the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm, the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That

Cuticura

Remedies are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humor remedies of the civilized world. The treatment is simple, direct, agreeable, and economical, and is adapted to the youngest infant as well as adults of every age. Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood. This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. CUTICURA THE SET, price $1.25; or, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c., CUTICURA OINTMENT, 50c., CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 50c., sold throughout the world. "How to Cure Eczema," free of the Sole Props., POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, Mass.

MILLIONS OF MOTHERS

USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for baby's skin, scalp, and hair. It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties, obtained from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, which preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, and prevent simple skin blemishes from becoming serious. For distressing heat rashes, chafings, inflammations, and eruptions, for crusted, itching irritations of the scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, for red, rough hands, and shapeless nails, and simple infantile humors, it is absolutely indispensable.

MONEY FOR LADIES, BOYS or GIRLS.
$15 to $25 a Week
Easily made by selling to your friends our Famous Lampong Private Estate Java and Mocha, the finest COFFEE the world produces. Write us for particulars. The Java Coffee Imp. Co., 136 Water Street, New York City.

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the grandest and fastest-selling book ever published,
Pulpit Echoes
OR LIVING TRUTHS FOR HEAD AND HEART, Containing Mr. MOODY'S best Sermons, with 500 Thrilling Stories, Incidents, Personal Experiences, etc., as told
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himself. With a complete history of his life by Rev. CHAS. F. GOSS, Pastor of Mr Moody's Chicago Church for five years, and an Introduction by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D. Grand new, 600 pp., *beautifully illustrated.* 1,000 more AGENTS WANTED—Men and Women. Sales immense—a harvest time for Agents. Send for terms to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food, at 25c. a ton. Speltz—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS
FARM SEEDS
Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.
Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 320 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 200,000 new customers, hence will send on trial
10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.
10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Speltz, producing 80 bush. feed and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; *Salzer says so.* Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Potato, all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start. Seed Potatoes $1.20 a bbl. and up.
35 pkgs earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE WIS.
Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer. Catalog alone, 5c. AC:—

THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO
Most talked of potato on earth! Our Catalog tells—so also about Salzer's Earliest Six Weeks' Potato. Largest farm and vegetable seed growers in U.S. Potatoes, $1.20 and up a bbl. Send this notice and 5c. stamp for Big Catalog. A C
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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

GIRLS and BOYS Can make one dollar or more without any trouble. HYGIENIC SPECIALTY CO., 1024 6th Ave., New York.

ASTHMA POSITIVELY CURED.
CROSBY'S SWEDISH ASTHMA CURE does this. A trial package mailed free.
COLLINS BROS. MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Happy Dills
The greatest remedy for **JOHNSON'S**
MALARIA, CHILLS & FEVER
Grippe and Liver Diseases.
KNOWN ALL DRUGGISTS. **35c.**

DR. ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists, 25c.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NYNU 3

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A Cumulative Title.

The man who had recently sprung into notoriety was waked up in the middle of the night by a reporter, who wanted to have a talk with him. When the reporter was through with him he returned to his room.

"Who was it?" inquired his wife.

"Oh," he replied, with an air of boredness, "it was only one of them newspaper journalists wanting to interview me."—Detroit Free Press.

"Women and cats," said the youthful boarder, "are alike." "Wrong, young man," said the Cheerful Idiot, "A woman can't run up a telegraph pole and a cat can't run up a millinery bill."—Indianapolis Press.

"A Miss is As Good as a Mile."

If you are not entirely well, you are ill. Illness does not mean death's door. It is a sense of weariness, a "tired feeling" a life filled with nameless pains and suffering. In 90% of cases the blood is to blame. Hood's Sarsaparilla is Nature's corrective for disorders of the blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

Bronco and Locomotive in Collision.

A balky bronco tried to dispute the right of way on the Santa Fe tracks with a locomotive, or rather with two locomotives, for there were two of them coming into town together from Palmer Lake. The bronco had crossed the track, but considering the railroad more to his liking returned to the track and took up a position between the rails. This position was assaulted by the two locomotives, but the bronco bravely stuck to his post until it was too late to retreat. He was knocked out of this world in about half a jiffy. —Colorado Springs Gazette.

London's "Bobbies."

The number of policemen in the city of London is 16,443 according to the last official report, but the police district of London includes a large amount of outlying rural and suburban territory with a population of 1,400,000, exclusive of the population of London proper, which is 4,400,000. The London police district covers an area twelve miles by fifteen, with 7000 miles of streets or roads and the duty of patrolling these accounts very largely for the extensive membership of the force when compared with that of most American cities.

A Busy Woman

Is Mrs. Pinkham. Her great correspondence is under her own supervision.

Every woman on this continent should understand that she can write freely to Mrs. Pinkham about her physical condition because Mrs. Pinkham is

A woman

and because Mrs. Pinkham never violates confidence and because she knows more about the ills of women than any other person in this country.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured a million sick women. Every neighborhood, almost every family, contains women relieved of pain by this great medicine.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Lights of the Face—The Marvels of the Human Eye Prove the Infinite Wisdom of the Creator—Divinely Constructed Lighthouses of the Soul.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage, in his own way, calls attention to that part of the human body never perhaps discoursed upon in the pulpit and challenges us all to the study of omniscience. Text, Psalm xciv., 9, "He that formed the eye, shall He not see?"

The imperial organ of the human system is the eye. All up and down the Bible God honors it, extols it, illustrates it or arraigns it. Five hundred and thirty-four times is it mentioned in the Bible. Omnipresence—"the eyes of the Lord are in every place." Divine care—"as the apple of the eye." The clouds—"the eyelids of the morning." Irreverence—"the eye that mocketh at its Father." Pride—"oh, how lofty are their eyes." Inattention—"the fool's eye in the ends of the earth." Divine inspection—"wheels full of eyes." Suddenness—"in the twinkling of an eye at the last trump." Olivetic sermon—"the light of the body is the eye." This morning's text, "He that formed the eye, shall He not see?"

The surgeons, the doctors, the anatomists and the physiologists understand much of the glories of the two great lights of the human race, but the vast multitudes go on from cradle to grave without any appreciation of the two great masterpieces of the Lord God Almighty. If God had lacked anything of infinite wisdom, He would have failed in creating the human eye. We wander through the earth trying to see wonderful sights, but the most wonderful sight we ever see is not so wonderful as the instruments through which we see it.

It has been a strange thing to me for thirty years that some scientist with enough eloquence and magnetism did not go through the country with illustrated lecture on canvas thirty feet square to startle and thrill and overwhelm Christendom with the marvels of the human eye. We want the eye taken from all its technicalities and some one who shall lay aside all talk about the pterygomaxillary fissures, the sclerotica and the chiasma of the optic nerve and in plain, common parlance which you and I and everybody can understand present the subject. We have learned men who have been telling us what our origin is and what we were. Oh, if some one should come forth from the dissecting table and from the classroom of the university and take the platform and asking the help of the Creator demonstrate the wonders of what we are! If I refer to the physiological facts suggested by the former part of my text, it is only to bring out in plainer way the theological lessons of the latter part of my text, "He that formed the eye, shall He not see?"

I suppose my text referred to the human eye since it excels all others in structure and adaptation. The eyes of fish and reptiles and moles and bats are very simple things because they have not much to do. There are insects with a hundred eyes, but the hundred eyes have less faculty than the two human eyes. The black beetle swimming the summer pond has two eyes under the water and two eyes above the water, but the four insectile are not equal to the two human. Man placed at the head of all living creatures must have supreme equipment, while the blind fish in the Mammoth cave of Kentucky have only an undeveloped organ of sight, an apology for the eye, which if through some crevice of the mountain they should go into the sunlight might be developed into positive eyesight.

In the first chapter of Genesis we find that God without any consultation created the light, created the trees, created the fish, created the fowl, but when He was about to make man He called a convention of divinity, as though to imply that all the powers of Godhead were to be enlisted in the achievement. "Let us make man." Put a whole ton of emphasis on that word "us." "Let us make man." And if God called a convention of divinity to create man I think the two great questions in that conference were how to create a soul and how to make an appropriate window for that emperor to look out of.

See how God honored the eye before He created it. He cried until chaos was irradiated with the utterance, "Let there be light!" In other words, before He introduced man into this temple of the world He illumined it, prepared it for the eyesight. And so after the last human eye has been destroyed in the final demolition of the world stars are to fall, and the sun is to cease its shining, and the moon is to turn into blood. In other words, after the human eyes are no more to be profited by their shining the chandeliers of heaven are to be turned out. God to educate and to bless and to help the human eye set on the mantel of heaven two lamps—a gold lamp and a silver lamp—the one for the day and the other for the night.

To show how God honors the eye look at the two halls built for the residence of the eyes. Seven bones making the wall for each eye, the seven bones curiously wrought together. Kingly palace of ivory is considered rich, but the halls for the residence of the human eyes are richer by so much as human bone is more sacred than elephantine tusk. See how God honored the eyes when He made a roof for them, so that the sweat of toil should not smart them and the rain dashing against the forehead might not drip into them; the eyebrows not bending over the eye, but reaching to the right and to the left, so that the rain and the sweat should be compelled to drop upon the cheek instead of falling into this divinely protected human eyesight.

See how God honored the eye in the fact presented by anatomists and physiologists that there are 800 contrivances in every eye. For window shutters, the eyelids opening and closing 30,000 times a day, the eyelashes so constructed that they have their selection as to what shall be admitted, saying to the dust, "Stay out," and saying to the light, "Come in." For inside curtain the iris or pupil of the eye, according as the light is greater or less, contracting or dilating. The eye of the owl is blind in the day time, the eyes of some creatures are blind at night, but the human eye so marvelously constructed it can see both by day and by night.

Many of the other creatures of God can move the eye only from side to side, but the human eye, so marvelously constructed, has one muscle to lift the eye, and another muscle to lower the eye, and another muscle to roll it to the right, and another muscle to roll it to the left, and another muscle passing through a pulley to turn it round and round, an elaborate gearing of six muscles as perfect as God could make them.

There is also the retina gathering the rays of light and passing the visual impression along the optic nerve about the thickness of the lampwick, passing the visual impression on to the sensorium and on into the soul. What a delicate lens, what an exquisite screen, what soft cushions, what wonderful chemistry of the human eye. The eye washed by a slow stream of moisture whether we sleep or wake, rolling imperceptibly over the pebble of the eye and emptying into a bone of the nostril, a contrivance so wonderful that it can see the sun 95,000,000 of miles away and the point of a pin. Telescope and microscope in the same contrivance. The astronomer swings and moves this way and that and adjusts and readjusts the telescope until he gets it to the right focus. The microscopist moves this way and that and adjusts and readjusts the magnifying glass until it is prepared to do its work, but the human eye without a touch beholds the star and the smallest insect. The traveler along the Alps with one glance taking in Mont Blanc and the face of his watch to see whether he has time to climb it. Oh, this wonderful camera obscura which you and I carry about with us, so from the top of Mount Washington we can take in New England, so at night we can sweep into our vision the constellations from horizon to horizon. So delicate, so semi-infinite, and yet the light coming 95,000,000 miles at the rate of 200,000 miles a second is obliged to halt at the gate of the eye, waiting until the portcullis be lifted. Something hurled 95,000,000 miles and striking an instrument which has not the agitation of even winking under the power of the stroke.

There also is the merciful arrangement of the tear gland by which the eye is washed and through which rolls the tide which brings the relief that comes in tears when some bereavement or great loss strikes us. The tear not an augmentation of sorrow, but the breaking up of the arctic of frozen grief in the warm gulf stream of consolation. Incapacity to weep is madness or death. Thank God for the tear glands and that the crystal gates are so easily opened. Oh, the wonderful hydraulic apparatus of the human eye! Divinely constructed vision. Two lighthouses at the harbor of the immortal soul under the shining of which the world sails in and drops anchor.

What an anthem of praise to God is the human eye! The tongue is speechless and a clumsy instrument of expression as compared with it. Have you not seen the eye flash with indignation, or kindle with enthusiasm, or expand with devotion, or melt with sympathy, or stare with fright, or leer with villainy, or droop with sadness, or pale with envy, or fire with revenge, or twinkle with mirth, or beam with love? It is tragedy and comedy and pastoral and lyric in turn. Have you not seen its uplifted brow of surprise, or its frown of wrath, or its contraction of pain? If the eye say one thing and the lips said another thing, you would believe the eye rather than the lips. The eyes of Archibald Alexander and Charles G. Finney were the mightiest part of their sermons. George Whitefield enthralled great assemblages with his eyes, though they were crippled with strabismus. Many a military chieftain has with a look hurled a regiment to victory or to death. Martin Luther turned his great eye on an assassin who came to take his life, and the villain fled. Under the glance of the human eye the tiger, with five times a man's strength, snarls back into the African jungle.

But those best appreciate the value of the eye who have lost it. The Emperor Adrian by accident put out the eye of his servant, and he said to his servant: "What shall I pay you, in money or in lands—anything you ask me? I am so sorry I put your eye out." But the servant refused to put any financial estimate on the value of the eye, and when the emperor urged and urged again the matter he said: "Oh, emperor, I want nothing but my lost eye!" Alas for those for whom a thick and impenetrable veil is drawn across the face of the heavens and the face of one's own kindred.

That was a pathetic scene when a blind man lighted a torch at night and was found passing along the highway and some one said, "Why do you carry that torch when you can see?" "Ah," said he, "I can see, but I carry this torch that others may see me and pity my helplessness and not run me down." Samson, the giant, with his eyes put out by the Philistines, is more helpless than the smallest dwarf with vision undamaged. All the sympathies of Christ were stirred when He saw Bartimeus with darkened retina, and the only salve He ever made that we read of was a mixture of dust and saliva and a prayer with which He cured the eyes of a blind man from His nativity. The value of the eye shows as much by its catastrophe as by its healthful action. Ask the man who for twenty years has not seen the sun rise. Ask the man who for half a century has not seen the face of a friend. Ask in the hospital the victim of ophthalmia. Ask the man whose eyesight perished in a powder blast. Ask the Bartimeus who never met a Christ or the man born blind who is to die blind. Ask him.

How it adds to John Milton's sublimity of character when we find him at the call of duty sacrificing his eyesight. Through studying at late hours and trying all kinds of medicament to preserve his sight he had for twelve years been coming toward blindness, and after awhile one eye was entirely gone. His physician warned him that if he continued reading and writing he would lose the other eye. But he kept on with his work and said after sitting in total darkness: "The choice lay before me between dereliction of a supreme duty and loss of eyesight. In such a case I could not listen to the physicians, not if Æsculapius himself had spoken from his sanctuary. I could not but obey that inward monitor. I know not what spoke to me from heaven."

The recoil of this question is tremendous. We stand at the centre of a vast circumference of observation. No privacy. On us, eyes of cherubim, eyes of seraphim, eyes of archangel, eyes of God. We may not be able to see the inhabitants of other worlds, but perhaps they may be able to see us. We have not optical instruments strong enough to descry them; perhaps they have optical instruments strong enough to descry us. The mole cannot see the eagle midair, but the eagle midsky can see the mole midgrass. We are able to see mountains and caverns of another world, but perhaps the inhabitants of other worlds can see the towers of our cities, the flash of our seas, the marching of our processions, the white robes of our weddings, the black scarfs of our obsequies. It passes out from the guess into the positive when we are told in the Bible that the inhabitants of other worlds do come to this. Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation?

But human inspection and angelic inspection and stellar inspection and lunar inspection and solar inspection are tame as compared with the thought of divine inspection. "You converted me twenty years ago," said a colored man to my father. "How so?" said my father. "Twenty years ago," said the other, "in the old school-house prayer-meeting at Bound Brook you said in your prayer, 'Thou, God, seest me,' and I had no peace under the eye of God until I became a Christian." Hear it: "The eyes of the Lord are in every place." "His eyelids try the children of fire." His eyes were as a flame of fire." "I will guide thee with Mine eye." Oh, the eye of God, so full of pity, so full of power, so full of love, so full of indignation, so full of compassion, so full of mercy! How it peers through the darkness!

Soldiers by experience taught
Learn the art of packing,
Luxuries receive no thought;
But, whate'er is lacking,
Soap is there. The veteran shows
Care in its selection.
Ivory Soap is best for clothes;
For the bath — perfection.
Then — it floats; and so he chooses
Ivory, as the soap he uses.

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Bayonet Scares the Boers.

The scenes at home when the private letters and fatal official telegrams are received are such as should not be dwelt upon, but from these letters we get the real news from behind the scenes of the war. I have gathered as many as possible of these letters, and a careful comparison of them brings to light a fact of which the full significance has not even begun to be realized—a fact that may have a great deal of weight in preparations for future wars. It is that the bayonet, and not the bullet or the shell, will whip the Boers in the Transvaal. Of course many of the letters coming in from the participants in the struggle are colored by prejudice or enthusiasm. After going through a great mass of them it can be affirmed positively that in the matter of facing shot and shell the Boers have been just as courageous and dogged as their opponents. But when it came to bayonet and lance they clearly were overmatched and often frightened. A Boer soldier writing home after the charge of Elandslaagte, says: "Men on horses carrying sticks with spikes on top came galloping at us. They picked us up on the spikes like bundles of hay."—London Correspondence in New York Press.

A Little Known But Important Business.

There is a business carried on in New York City which is quite an important one, and yet which few people know anything of. That is the buying and selling of second-hand packing cases. There are half a score of concerns in this business, which in reality, have quite an extensive traffic, and there are, of course, any number of smaller firms. The more important houses handle in busy times from seven hundred to a thousand cases a day. They are bought very cheap, loaded on a truck and taken to a shop where they are repaired, and sent out again to the large wholesale houses, who use the cases for domestic shipments. The margin of profit is very close, and naturally the business is conducted very economically. The foreman of one of these places said the other day that the recent increase in the cost of nails was a serious item to his concern, and that as a result more care was being taken than ever to use as few nails as possible.—New York Mail and Express.

Our Queerest Crop.

In Jacksonville, Fla., has just been established the only ostrich farm in the United States, which is the wonder of all the country about.

The ancestors of these ostriches were brought in a sailing ship from South Africa, their home, to California. Of the fifty-two emigrants two died on the way. The others suffered a rapid decline in the California climate. The few who lived were taken to Florida, where a process of rapid breeding was carried on, and the present flourishing colony is the result.—New York World.

Homing Pigeons in the Navy.

There are 1000 homing pigeons on the books of the British navy, and several times this number on the books of the army. In the past ten years the United States Army and Navy Departments have been interested in the carrier pigeons, and we have posts established at different points throughout the country. Their services have been useful chiefly in the navy, and experiments are being made constantly in communicating by this means between the shore and the ships.

Curious Chinese Rivers.

As every one knows who has studied the geography of China, the rivers have no fixed channels; they move in the impetuous floods that come pouring down from the mountains in the rainy season, sometimes as much as a hundred miles from their old beds, leaving the intervening tracks buried deep under the sand, destroying life, making a desert of cultivated fields over an area of many hundred of miles and plunging the farming population into terrible poverty and famine.

OPENING OF FLORIDA SEASON.

Inauguration of the Magnificently Appointed New York and Florida Limited Service.

"The New York and Florida Limited" of the Southern Railway, the handsomest train in the world, leaves New York on its initial trip of 1900, January 16th, 12.40 P. M., and will run daily, except Sunday, throughout the season, reaching St. Augustine at 3.35 the next afternoon. The train is composed exclusively of compartment cars, finished in royal elegance; Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, constructed especially for this train, a sumptuous dining car and library and observation cars. It runs through solid to St. Augustine except one drawing room sleeping car, which is detached at Columbia, S. C., and runs through to Aiken and Augusta for the convenience of travelers to these popular resorts. One car is also detached at Jacksonville, and runs through to Tampa and Port Tampa, on the west coast. The Southern Railway also operates two other daily trains to Florida. One of these, the "U. S. Fast Mail," leaves New York at 12.10 A. M. daily, carries Pullman drawing room sleeping cars through to Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Miami. Meals are served in dining car. The other, the "New York and Florida Express," leaves New York at 3.25 P. M. daily, and carries Pullman drawing room sleeping cars to Jacksonville and Port Tampa. Like the other trains, it has a dining car service. Full information, Southern Railway, 271 Broadway, New York. A. S. Thweatt, Eastern Pass. Agt.

The English have always been essentially meat-eaters.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The average human life is said to be thirty-one years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The salary of the Mayor of Munich has been raised from $4000 to $5000 a year.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
SAFE — SURE
Cures a Cough or Cold at once,
Conquers Croup without fail.
Is the best for Bronchitis, Grippe,
Hoarseness, Whooping-Cough, and
for the cure of Consumption.
Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it.
Small doses; quick, sure results.
FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE

CARTER'S INK
Just as cheap as poor ink.

PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."
C. H. KEITZ, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER
Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 312

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

The snow that tell Saturday night and Sunday forenoon melted, also part of the old snow, Sunday afternoon spoiling our calculations for sledding this week.

Walter Stever, of Iowa, visited his cousins, 'Squire Chilcott and sisters. He favored us with a short call, which was very enjoyable. Walter says the ITEM keeps him posted in whatever transpires in this section.

I feel it my duty to caution our boys in regard to their behavior as Constable Smith has a young daughter to keep his wife company while he is attending to official and private business.

Leroy Wright is clerking for his uncle Curt. Greenland while the latter is visiting in Altoona.

Miss Flora Greenland, of Cass township, spent a part of last week among Colfax friends. Miss Flora is a lady of most excellent character, a fine scholar, and being an orphan dependent on herself to get through the world, we think the directors of Cass would have done themselves credit by giving her a school. But people are not all of the same opinion and possibly it is as well but we fail to see the point in this case.

Abner Greenland is much better, although not a well man by any means.

'Squire Shaffer and wife, of Calvin, visited their brother-in-law, Abner Greenland, on Sunday.

George Greenland, of Cass township, took a sleigh ride to Colfax, Sunday.

Jesse Pheasant and family, of Smith valley, came over Saturday evening to see J. F. Swope and family.

W. W. Wright got his foot badly pinched Saturday by being caught by a rolling log.

HARE'S VALLEY.

The sledding is again spoiled by the thaw on Sunday.

S. A. McClain, who came home sick from East Pittsburg some time ago, has about recovered.

If there is anything in push, 'Squire Crotsley will certainly "get there Eli." He is working in the woods six days in the week and his team goes to Mapleton about four trips per week.

Mrs. John M. Drake was presented with a beautiful rocking chair on Xmas, her son Fred being the donor. This may be a little late but a correspondent can't write up an item before he knows it.

The big-hearted Ephraim Black, of Cornelius, treated the Sunday school children at Christmas time at his own expense. If the world were full of such men as Ephraim we would not need any criminal courts.

The editor of the ITEM will please accept thanks for the beautiful calendar received from him last week. We had one of another kind but on receiving his we took the other down and replaced it with his. It's a gem.

Literary Society.

The literary society held at the Valley school in Porter township Friday evening was enjoyed by all present. The meeting was called to order by the teacher, Mr. H. G. Swope, after which Mr. Swope was elected president and Miss Anna Huyett secretary.

After singing "America," the society was favored with a recitation, "The Last Child," by Miss Maud Cunningham who recited in a very pleasing manner. Next came the address of welcome by the president, Mr. Swope. The society was again favored with a recitation by Miss Anna Huyett who gave a very lengthy recitation entitled, "New Year's Eve."

Next came the debate, "Resolved that the ladies should vote." The question was debated affirmatively by Mr. Fred Whittaker and Mr. Chas. A. Huyett, negatively by Mr. Chas. Whittaker and Mr. J. Nevin Knode. The judges decided in favor of the negative.

After the general debate, Mr. Chas. Huyett gave a selection by the poet "Dunbarr." After music by the school, the meeting adjourned to meet at the Loop school house.

FACTS ABOUT THE 12TH CENSUS.

1. The first really valuable census of agriculture in the United States was taken in 1850, of the crops of 1849. The next enumeration of agriculture will be taken in June, 1900, of the products of 1899.

2. Instead of recording several farms on one schedule in the twelfth census as heretofore, each farm will be accorded a separate blank, the entries on which will not be known to any save sworn officers of the department. No names will be published in connection with information secured from the people.

3. Tax assessors, collectors, and equalizers cannot serve as enumerators, or have access to the census returns, or to the information therein contained.

4. There are more than 5,000,000 farms, plantations, ranches, stock ranges and market gardens in the United States all of which, for census purposes, will be designated as "farms."

5. A "farm" is all the land cultivated or held for agricultural purposes under one management, whether in a single body or separate parcels.

6. The enumerator will ask for the size and value of each farm, the value of buildings, and the aggregate value of all machinery, implements, vehicles, harness, etc., used thereon; and the amount of land owned and leased, respectively, by said occupant.

7. He will also ask for the acreage and value of each crop, and acreage of improved, unimproved and irrigated lands.

8. The designation "each crop" includes all grains, cotton, rice, sugar cane, sugar beets, sorgum, hay, clover, wild grasses, gathered forage, flax, hemp, hops, peanuts, tobacco, seeds, nuts, tropical fruits, small fruits, orchard fruits, nursery and greenhouse stock, broom corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and yams, all vegetables, including the product of all family truck and market gardens, etc.; also new or unusual crops, when found.

9. The enumerator will ask for the number and value of the live stock on the farm June 1, 1900, which will be reported under a number of heads, such as horses, colts, mules, asses, cows, heifers, steers, calves, bulls, ewes, rams lambs, swine, goats, chickens, (including guinea fowls), turkeys, geese, ducks, bees, etc.

10. He will also ask for the quantity and value of milk, cream, butter, cheese raisins, prunes, molasses, syrup, sugar, eggs, beeswax, honey, wool, wine, cider, vinegar, dried and evaporated fruits, forest products, poultry and meat products, and generally, all articles made at the house, or for the home, from farm material in 1899.

11. If any person who moves from a farm between the end of the crop year 1899 and June 1, 1900, will leave a written record of the products and crops of that farm for 1899 where it will reach the appropriate enumerator, the statistics of his operations for that year will not be lost. He will be required to give the enumerator of the district in which he lives on June 1, 1900, the acreage, value, buildings, machinery implements, and live stock of the farm he then occupies.

12. If every farmer will begin at once to prepare a careful record of all the facts which the enumerator will be instructed to record in June, 1900, he will save time for himself and the officer and insure more accurate returns to the government.

13. The twentieth century will begin on January 1, 1901. Therefore, the pending census will afford to future generations a measure of the strength and condition of the United States at the threshold of the new hundred year cycle. For that reason everyone should take an active interest in making it as nearly perfect as possible. If each farmer will make his own report perfect the aggregated report for every community, and for the nation, will be perfect.

—J. G. Gillam guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

CALIFORNIA.

Thirty-one Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through California, to leave New York and Philadelphia on February 27, by special Pullman drawing-room sleeping car and connecting at El Paso with the "Mexico and California Special," composed exclusively of Pullman parlor-smoking dining, drawing-room sleeping, compartment, and observation cars, for tour through California, returning by March 29.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $375 from all points on Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1-3-9t

—"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my health and life. It cured me of lung trouble following grippe." Thousands owe their lives to the prompt action of this never-failing remedy. It cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

OLD MEXICO.

Twenty-three Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through Old Mexico by special Pullman train of parlor-smoking, dining, sleeping, compartment, and observation cars, to leave New York and Philadelphia February 12, visiting all the principal points of interest in the "Land of Montezuma," and spending five days in the City of Mexico.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $300 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent, Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent, Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or Geo. W. Boyd. Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1-3-6t

—Lewis Dennis, Salem, Ind., says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure did me more good than anything I ever took." It digests what you eat and cannot help but cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

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GOOD OLD FASHIONED
CHARCOAL TIN
For Roofing and Spouting.

Having secured the exclusive sale of Gunney, McFarland & Co., Anti-pin-hole Tin, I now offer the people of Huntingdon and vicinity the only old fashioned Charcoal Tin sold in the United States. This Tin is made in Great Britain by the old process of 40 years ago and is fully guaranteed to be just as good as tin made at that time. If you need roofing or spouting call and let me explain the difference between this and the common tin and get my guarantee on same.

John Reynolds,
(Next door First National Bank.)
Huntingdon, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi February 7, 1900, and absolutely February 11, 1900.

1 WHITTAKER. First account of William A. Whittaker, administrator of Eliza C. Whittaker, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.
2 HUTCHISON. First and final account of H. A. Hutchison, administrator of John Hutchison, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
3 RIESTERER. Final account of F. G. Riesterer, administrator of the estate of Jennie B. Riesterer, deceased.
4 THOMPSON. First and final account of J. R. Simpson, executor of Mary E. Thompson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.
5 RUSSELL. First and final account of Isaac Russell, administrator of the estate of John W. Russell, late of Hopewell township, deceased.
6 SHARP. First and final account of Levi Detwiler, executor of Samuel Sharp, late of Brady township, deceased, with distribution attached.

Register's office, Jan. 9. 1900. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed nisi on Feb. 7, 1900. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely May 9, 1900.

1 EBY. Inventory of the personal property of W. Ellsworth Eby, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Gertrude Eby.
2 BEAVER. Inventory of the personal property of Hon. A. J. Beaver, late of Penn township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Martha Beaver.
3 SPARR. Inventory of the personal property of Christian Sparr, late of Lincoln township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Catharine Sparr.
4 CYPHER. Inventory of the personal property of John Cypher, late of Carbon township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Cypher.

Office of Clerk O. C., Jan. 9, 1900. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,
DENTIST,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE.....

We are still doing business at the old stand and our stock never was in better condition. Every department is full, consisting of

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes, Tubs,
Clothes Wringers, Tinware, Crocks, Dishes, Wash Rubbers, Ropes, Hatchets,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Spices and Groceries.

A few prices in staples will convince you our prices are right:

Muslin, 5c.; Calico, 5c.; Ginghams, 6c.;
Coffee, 12c.; Sugar, 6c.; Coal Oil, 12c.; Flour, 80c & $1.

Space will not permit the enumeration of all we have but we always made it our motto not to be undersold in honest goods. No misrepresentations, remember.

Owing to the sweeping reductions, we are compelled to discontinue the discount of 5 per cent., except to those issuing orders.

The highest market prices paid for produce. Your trade respectfully solicited.

John G. Gillam.

Clothing

For MEN,
YOUTHS and
CHILDREN.

FALL - AND - WINTER
UNDERWEAR.

—ALL THE—
Latest Style Hats
SOFT AND STIFF,

and as large a variety of furnishing goods as you would care to make a selection from and all at

CASH PRICES

which are always low prices to the buyer.

O. L. STEWART,
One Price Clothier,
6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 17, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.30	1.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.50	12.25	4.35
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	7.55	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.55	4.55	.....	8.55	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown	....	9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown	....	9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown	5.15	10.38	1.49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton	5.33	11 00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon.	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32. Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		2.30	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood	5.12	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham	5.28	7.53	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg	5.45	8.17		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon	5.57	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.47		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union	6.16	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.21	8.58		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown	6.37	9.15	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc.	6.58	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin	7.18	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal	7.22	9.59		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.14		5.18	8 48	
Millerstown.	7.46	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.	8.20	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.12		6 32	9.48	
Harrisburg	8.50	11 25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg [illegible], Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	11 55	11.55	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2 30	
Wahg't'n	1.00	1.00	*4.00	7.15	10.55	4 05	
Phila	11.48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20	4 25	4.25
New York	2.13	2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4	Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	*Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12.	Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No 9	Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Gosborn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

—G. H. Appleton, Justice of Peace, Clarksburg, N. J., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills made for constipation. We use no other." Quickly cure all liver and bowel troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

County Fair Association.

The stockholders of the Huntingdon County Fair association held a meeting in this place on Saturday afternoon last at which the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President Henry D. Reiners; vice president, G. W. Simpson; secretary, Gilbert Greenberg; treasurer, Geo. W. Fisher; directors, Carl M. Gage, Henry Leister, Thos. M. Oaks, Lewis J. Miller, John McCahan, sr.

After a full and free discussion it was decided to make this a chartered organization, to be capitalized at $10,000, and to place a number of shares on the market in order that those who desire or are interested in promoting a county fair may by this means become stockholders in the association, and as such have a voice and vote in the direction and management of the same. Another meeting will be held on Saturday next, when further action will be taken looking to that end.—*News.*

—J. I. Bevry, Logantown, Pa., writes, "I am willing to take my oath that I was cured of pneumonia entirely by the use of One Minute Cough Cure after doctors failed. It also cured my children of whooping cough." Quickly relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Children all like it. Mothers endorse it. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

Forty-six Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad personally-conducted tour to Mexico and California which leaves New York and Philadelphia on February 12 (Pittsburg February 13) by special Pullman train, covers a large and intensely interesting portion of North America. Mexico, California and Colorado are a mighty trio in all that appeals to and fascinates the tourist.

Stops will be made at San Antonio, Tampico, Guanajuata, Guadalajara, Queretaro, City of Mexico (five days), Cuernavaca, Aguascalientes, Los Angeles, Sandiego, Riverside, Pasadena Santa Barbara, San Jose (Mt. Hamilton), Del Monte, San Francisco (five days), Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Chicago and other points of interest. Fourteen days will be spent in Mexico, and nineteen in California.

The "Mexico and California Special," an exclusively Pullman train of Parlor-Smoking, Dining, Drawing-room Sleeping, and Observation cars, will be used over the entire route.

Round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses during entire trip, $550 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg; $545 from Pittsburg. For itinerary and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-3-6t

—L. T. Travis, Agent Southern R. R., Selina, Ga., writes, "I cannot say too much in praise of One Minute Cough Cure. In my case it worked like a charm." The only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Local Institute Programme.

Following is the program for a local institute to be held at Latta Grove January 27, 1900, at 1 o'clock P. M.:

1. Music.
2. Paper—"Success," Azile C. Barr.
3. Discussion—"Our Boys and Girls," Milton Wright.
4. Discussion—"The Cultivation of Attention," J. O. Smith.
5. Discussion—"Literature," W. M. Hunter.
6. Discussion—"Education for Citizenship," A. M. Smith.
7. Paper—"The Little Things." Gertrude Quarry.
8. Discussion—"Duty of Parents to the School," J. G. Hicks, I. N. Swope.
9. Address by Dr. A. J. Hamilton.

Topics will be open for general discussion. Everybody is invited to attend.

M. C. CHILCOTE, Chairman.

LOTTIE E. SMITH, Secretary.

—F. B. Thirkield, Health Inspector, of Chicago, says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cannot be recommended too highly. It cured me of severe dyspepsia." It digests what you eat and cures indigestion, heartburn and all forms of dyspepsia. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

FLORIDA.

Two Weeks' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia February 6.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-3-5t

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 21, "Send Me"—Text, Isa. vi, 1-10.

A vision. Uzziah, the king, is dead. The presumptuous and willful man died a leper, smitten in the temple in the very act of unlawfully doing a priest's duty. Isaiah is lost in reverie in the temple recalling the scenes of splendid worship under the rule of the dead one. The king is dead. Silently the great temple seems to fill before him. A throne loftier and more splendid than that used since the days of Solomon appears, and on it is seated a mightier than earthly monarch. His robes trail through the courts, and choirs of shining ones, six winged and trumpet voiced, surround Him, in place of ministering priests and choirs of Levites.

A voice.

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Hosts!
The whole earth is full of His glory!

This is the antiphon sung by seraphim. Isaiah is filled with greatest fear. The sight of such purity, such glory, such divine majesty and beauty, could but overcome him. He cries out in his sense of uncleanness and is reassured and cleansed only when an angel places a coal of fire from the altar upon his lips.

An inquiry. A messenger to men is needed to carry to them the truth of the enthroned One who rules heaven and earth. Isaiah had been depressed with the scenes of wickedness and religious iniquity about him. His soul was distressed. The vision reassures him and convinces him of the Divine government as controlling in human affairs. The glow of fervor from the scene of glory, the exaltation of spirit from the purifying fire on his lips, lifted his zeal and desire to the highest point. "Who will go?" asks the Lord.

An offer. "Send me!" cries Isaiah. He craves the honor of being messenger of God to men. How little he knows the path ahead! Well for us all that the vision of the Lord is given us before the task is laid upon us to go to men. We must be seers before we can be prophets. We must have heard God before we can proclaim His word rightly.

A message. What a proclamation—disaster, woe, misery, but at the last a remnant, a holy seed saved! Today the same truth holds good—wickedness, blindness of perception, hardness of heart, scorn, contempt and open opposition to the message of the King of kings, but still the cry passes on. The voice cries, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." Let the anthem sing from seraphim to seraphim of "Holy, holy, holy!" and let men cry aloud and declare God's warning and invitation to men. Time hastes. The Lord is at hand.

One-twelfth.

One month of the new year has almost passed. What has been done for God in these days? New resolutions were made at New Year's. Promises to Jesus and His people to be more faithful were made by many. Have you kept your word? Has your attendance at church, at prayer and class meeting been more regular? The Bible was to be read through this year. A good beginning was made. Three chapters each weekday and five on Sunday was the plan by which the whole could be read in a year. Does it drag a little? Are you behind in it? Probably the daily paper has not been neglected. Philippine and South African affairs must be attended to whether the Divine plan running through all human history is understood or not. Better drop the paper, if necessary, and catch up on Bible. How is that matter of private and family prayer going? Regularity is as valuable here as in a machine. Are your resolutions on giving being carried out? Pinch any and all other things before you do the church. It will not pay to rob God. Life insurance policies are bad things to have lapse, but to fail to deposit regularly in the treasury which never fails and is never robbed is a great mistake.

Student Volunteers.

The student movement in the colleges and academies is increasing steadily in importance. The young people obtaining an education feel forcibly the obligation to preach the gospel to every one of the race. They have offered themselves in large numbers as missionaries. So far as funds allow they are sent out into the work. Bishop Phobrun has recently sent 12 to India. The needs of all fields are pressing. If the mass of our church members would faithfully keep their vows to give of their substance according to their ability to the support of the gospel and the various benevolent enterprises of the church, there would be no lack. The loaves and fishes are sufficient. The trouble is that some appointed to distribute them after the Master has delivered them into their hands are filling baskets for themselves instead of dividing them among the hungry.

Open Doors.

There were never so many open doors to Christianity as now. The young people of today must put the enterprise, enthusiasm, energy, devotion of this aggressive business age into their religion and into their church work and life.—Presbyterian.

WM. REED & SON.

Our annual January Clearance sale will be held on

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JANUARY 18th, 19th AND 20th.

The rapidly advancing prices on all kinds of merchandise will make the offerings of this sale particularly cheap and desirable. Besides the quantities of goods all through the stock which will be offered at greatly reduced prices, we mention the following special values: A case of best prints which are now worth 6 cents, at 4½ cents per yard. (These are fine for comfortables.)

A lot of yard wide Unbleached Muslin worth 6 cents at 4½.
" " " extra value Linen Crashes at 5 cents per yard.
" " " " " " 6 " " "
" " " Wool Dress Goods worth 25 cents at 15 cents.
" " " " " " 50 " " 35 "
" " " " " " 75 " " 50 "
" " " " " " 1 00 " " 75 "

Among the Dress goods will be some Fine Black Goods.

ONE GREAT FEATURE OF THIS SALE WILL BE THE HEAVY REDUCTIONS IN COATS.

Many Ladies' Jackets that were as high as $10 are reduced to $6.50.
Ladies' Jackets that were $12.50 and $15 reduced to $8.
Misses' Jackets will be sold at greatly reduced prices, the heaviest reduction being in size 16, the sale of which was lessened by the Golf Capes. This sale will include goods from all departments and will save you money. Do not forget the date.

Wm Reed & Son,
Huntingdon, Pa.

A Thought For Your Comfort.

A Consideration for Your Cash -AT- CLAY PARK'S CASH STORE.

Three Springs, Pa.

Portland Cutters and Swell body Sleighs best make	$22, up.
Bob Sleds	$17 to $23.
Cook Stoves, Operation Guaranteed	$11 to $30.
Sewing Machines	$16.
Ingrain Carpet	25 to 45c per yd.
Cross Cut Saws	$1.10 to $1.20.
100 piece Dinner Sets	$8.
56 " Tea Sets	$4.
Plush Robes	$1.50 to $3.25.

GIVE US A CALL.

--CLAY PARK.--

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS. are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 5 House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Guyton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,

JERE B. REX, Executor.
Aug. 10 tf. Huntingdon Pa.

—Size doesn't indicate quality. Beware of counterfeit and worthless salve offered for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. DeWitt's is the only original. An infallible cure for piles and all skin diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7 30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. Unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees ever healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season, and want your patronage.

L. C. FORBIN,
9-28-6m. tf Huntingdon, Pa.

—The modern and most effective cure for constipation and all liver troubles. The famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

NEW JERSEY OUT OF DEBT

The Legislature Convenes and Receives the Governor's Message.

In Spite of Unusual Disbursements, the State Has the Greatest Cash Balance in Its History.

TRENTON, N. J. (Special).—The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New Jersey Legislature convened at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The corridors, galleries and floors of both Houses were crowded, and there was a profuse floral display. The two Houses organized by the election of the officers recently decided upon by the Republican caucauses. Senator Johnson, of Bergen, taking the chair in the Upper House, made a short speech thanking the members for the honor. Assemblyman Jones, of Essex, Speaker of the Assembly, also thanked the members of that body.

After the two houses had been organized the annual message of Governor Foster M. Voorhees was read. Governor Voorhees calls attention to the fact that the State was out of debt, and had, notwithstanding extraordinary disbursements, the greatest cash balance on hand in its history. This state of affairs is believed to be partly dne to the many incorporations in the State in the last fiscal year.

In discussing the protection of the oyster beds, the Governor says the annual value of the oyster crop of the State is nearly $2,060,000, a sum equal to the value of the yearly wheat production. The industry gives direct employment to about 600 boats and over 3000 men.

He calls attention to the fruitless joint efforts of New York and New Jersey to interest the Federal Government in the preservation of the Palisades of the Hudson from defacement and depredation, but expresses the belief that the two States will succeed in acquiring the necessary land to insure the inclusion of the Palisades in a public park scheme.

The Governor devotes considerable space to the attacks on the management of the State Industrial School for Girls, which he declares were unjust. On this subject he says, in part:

"This school has, during the last year, gained an unpleasant and unfortunate notoriety. Exaggerated and sensational accounts spread broadcast over the country, have created a deeply erroneous impression as to the purposes of the school, the methods of its management and the results there attained.

"At no time has the claim been made that the school has reached the full measure of perfection, but under the management of the trustees, aided by the intelligent and suggestive help of the Board of Women Visitors and of the officers, decided and, under the circumstances, astonishing reforms and advances have been made."

The Governor has, in regard to the taxation of franchises, the following to say:

"The question pressing upon your attention and demanding answer is, Do the franchises of corporations of a quasi public nature, enjoying special privileges in the use of public property, possess a value which should be the subject of taxation, and, if so, are the laws defective in not subjecting them to such taxation?

"I fully realize the importance of dealing with this matter in a conservative spirit. The prosperity of a State depends largely upon the security which it affords to invested capital. Those who have been, and who still are, willing to take the risks involved in such enterprises, hazardous and uncertain in the beginning, are entitled to encouragement and considerate treatment.

"In my judgment, the fairest and most practical way to deal with the problem is to classify by legislative enactment these special franchises for the purpose of taxation by one of the State boards.

"This subject is probably the most important that will engage your attention during the present session, and I suggest that it be taken up for consideration as early as practicable, to the end that something definite and satisfactory, may be accomplished before adjournment."

After the reading of the Governor's message the presiding officers of both houses announced their committee appointments

FOUR MEN SHOT IN COURT.

Litigants Take Law Into Their Own Hands at Oakridge, Miss.

VICKSBURG, Miss. (Special).—A desperate and deadly pistol duel, in which three of the best known residents of Warren County were killed, occurred in Oak Ridge, eighteen miles from here. The dead are A. D. Roland, R. C. Stephenson and Dr. Otho Austin.

The fight occurred in the courtroom of Justice B. E. Griffin, before whom Dr. Austin had been called for trial on an affidavit sworn out by Roland charging him with having whipped one of Roland's colored tenants. Dr. Austin was accompanied to the court by his father, Dr. James Austin, and his brother-in-law, Mr Stephenson.

As near as can be learned, the trial had been in progress only a few minutes when the shooting began. Once started the desperate battle only ended when all three of the men were stretched lifeless on the floor of the little courtroom. When the firing had ceased the spectators, who had bolted at the first shot, entered the building. Overturned and broken furniture, blood covered walls and floors, and in the midst of all the three dead bodies were seen.

DOUBLE HANGING IN MONTROSE.

Murderers of A. J. Pepper, a Pennsylvania Farmer, Pay Death Penalty.

MONTROSE, Penn. (Special).—Cornelius Shew and James J. Eagan, the murderers of A. J. Pepper, were hanged here a few days ago. Over one hundred persons, including the jury, witnessed the execution.

The crime for which the men suffered death on the gallows was the murder of Andrew Jackson Pepper, a wealthy Susquehanna County farmer, living in Rush Township, on the night of October 19, 1897, for the purpose of robbery.

The men were tried separately. After sentence of death had been imposed upon them their cases were appealed four times.

Murderer Wasco Hanged at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).—William Wasco, a Hungarian, was hanged in the yard of the County Court House. The crime for which Wasco was executed was the murder of Annie Sestak, a young Hungarian girl who had refused to marry him. He shot himself at the same time, but soon recovered from his wounds.

Typhoon in the Caroline Islands.

Mail advices received in Berlin from the Carolines say that a typhoon destroyed much property in the islands, especially in the Island of Yap. The German warship Jaguar narrowly escaped destruction.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

John D. Rockefeller, in reply to inquiries from the Industrial Commission, recommends that trusts be created and regulated by law.

General Otis reported to the War Department the suicide, due to insanity, of First Lieutenant Bowman, of the Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry.

Rear-Admiral Schley has cabled to the Navy Department from Montevideo that Lieutenant-Commander F. E. Greene has committed suicide.

A wrecking company offers to raise the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor by freezing the water around it with liquid air and then pumping the wreck dry.

Brigadier-General Davis, Military Governor of Puerto Rico, and Brigadier-General Wilson, the Military Commander of the Cuban provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, called at the War Department and had a conference with Secretary Root respecting conditions in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The Controller of the Treasury, construing the Personnel act, has ruled that naval officers on leave are entitled to half shore pay.

Our Adopted Islands.

The country in the vicinity of Manila, P. I., is quiet and communication has been established with the adjacent towns.

A land boom has followed the flag to Guam, suddenly boosting real estate from $15 to $100 an acre, with the market still advancing.

The concerted movement of Generals Bates and Schwan to intercept and destroy the Filipino troops failed because of bad roads.

At the first formal meeting of General Wood's Cabinet in Havana, Cuba, it was decided to issue an order instructing bureau chiefs that all Government employes must do a full day's work for a full day's pay.

General Schwan's provisional brigade, operating on the shore of Laguna de Bay, drove the Filipinos out of several towns and captured guns and ammunition.

Governor-General Wood, of Cuba, has released seven prisoners who had been detained for a long time in Havana prisons awaiting trials on frivolous charges.

Senor Quesada, at Havana, says the Cuban people are greatly interested in the Paris Exposition. He also says considerable trouble is being involved in making judicial selection, which will be necessary on account of the limited space alloted to Cuba.

Domestic.

Governor Leslie M. Shaw was inaugurated for a second term at Des Moines, Iowa.

The Moody Memorial Fund Committee at a meeting in Northampton, Mass., decided to continue the work of the evangelist, and appeal to the people for a fund of $3,000,000 to endow the three institutions he was identified with.

Mrs. Mary Theobold, aged fifty-six, was burned to death and her daughter, Lucinda, aged twenty-three, was fatally burned at their home in Louisville, Ky.

Chicago people are clamoring for publication of the city pay-rolls. There is much talk of stuffed pay-rolls, but Mayor Harrison says the city is so poor it cannot pay $10,000 a year for printing the list.

Dr. J. C. Mullhall, a noted eye and ear specialist, of St. Louis, Mo., committed suicide. He was despondent on account of ill health. He leaves a family.

The structure in Detroit, Mich., known as the Municipal Building was quarantined on account of the discovery of a case of smallpox therein.

Robert W. Brown, a negro, was hanged in Philadelphia for the murder of his wife.

"Al" Haney perished in a blizzard in the Sacramento Mountains, N. M., and several thousand head of stock were frozen stiff.

In a fire which destroyed the Newark City Home, at Newark, N. J., 207 children, experienced in the fire drill, marched in safety from the building.

Governor Nash, of Ohio, in his inaugural called attention to the need for a check to be placed on corporations doing business in the State.

The Governors of Iowa and South Carolina made their annual addresses to the Legislatures of their respective States.

The largest casting for an equestrian statue of George Washington ever attempted was made in New York City. The statue will be unveiled at Paris, July 4.

Joseph Pulitzer's residence in New York City was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Mrs. Morgan Jellett and Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, housekeeper and governess respectively, lost their lives.

Representatives of fifty railroads, comprising more than half the mileage of the United States, at a meeting held in New York City agreed on action looking to the maintenance of rates.

Mrs. James Harvey, aged sixty-eight years, the mother of James Clarence Harvey, of New York City, committed suicide at Danbury, Conn. by taking carbolic acid.

The torpedo boat Talbot, which recently had several successful tests in Hampton Roads, burning oil as fuel, will be refitted at Newport News, Va., with new machinery, which will give her greater speed.

Ernest K. Lehmann, a multi-millionaire of Chicago, died at White Plains, N. Y., where he went for treatment for insanity.

The Union County Bank, at Rahway, N. J., was compelled to close, because of excessive withdrawals of deposits that took all its ready cash.

Three hundred employes of Parker Brothers' gun factory at Meriden, Conn., had a narrow escape from serious injury, if not instant death, by the top floor crashing in without the least warning. Many employes were hit by flying splinters, but no serious injuries resulted.

Mrs. Catharine Rippard, aged seventy-six, was burned to death in her home in Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Foreign.

The French Chamber of Deputies reassembled at Paris. M. Deschanel, President of the House, urged that the party cruce agreed to during the exposition year should be continued indefinitely.

The first militia that have left England since the Crimean war sailed from Southampton in the steamships Nile and Umbria. They numbered 2800.

Automobilists in the provinces of France are showing great enterprise in organizing fetes.

The Portuguese police at Lorenzo Marques have prevented several Portuguese from crossing the frontier and joining the Boers. Hereafter no one will be permitted to cross the frontier without a permit from the Governor.

A new inquiry into the Jameson raid is being worked up in England.

PHILIPPINE DEBATE ON.

Senator Beveridge's Argument For Holding the Archipelago.

THE REPLY OF SENATOR HOAR.

The Senator From Indiana Points Out the Value of the Islands and Suggests a Form of Government—Senator Hoar Makes a Short Reply—Quotes Reports of General Otis and Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The important debate which is expected to take place in the Senate on the question of expansion was opened Tuesday by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana. The new Republican Senator from Indiana is the youngest member of the body, and this was his first speech. These facts and the knowledge that the question had been made a subject of special study by him in the Philippine Archipelago itself attracted wide attention to his address, and he had an audience on the floor and in the galleries such as speakers in the Senate rarely command.

Senator Beveridge's speech in part was as follows:

"Mr. President, the times call for candor. The Philippines are ours forever, 'territory belonging to the United States,' as the Constitution calls them. And just beyond the Philippines are China's illimitable markets. We will not retreat from either. We will not repudiate our duty in the Archipelago. We will not abandon our opportunity in the Orient.

"This island empire is the last land left in all the oceans. If it should prove a mistake to abandon it the blunder, once made, would be irretrievable. If it proves a mistake to hold it the error can be corrected when we will; every other progressive nation stands ready to relieve us."

Referring to the war, he said:

"The military situation is no reason for abandonment. Our campaign has been as perfect as possible with the force at hand. We attempted a great task with insufficient means; we became impatient that it was not finished before it could fairly be commenced; and I pray we may not add that other element of disaster, pausing in the work before it is thoroughly and forever done.

"I am prepared to vote either to make our work thorough or even now to abandon it. A lasting peace can be secured only by overwhelming forces in ceaseless action until universal and absolutely final defeat is inflicted on the enemy."

Senator Beveridge said the Filipinos were children incapable of self-government, and that the people were indolent and thoroughly shiftless.

In outlining a suitable government for the islands he said the United States should have:

"A Philippine office in our Department of State; an American Governor-General in Manila, with power to meet daily emergencies; possibly an Advisory Council, with no power except that of discussing measures with the Governor-General, which council would be the germ for future Legislatures, a school in practical government, and an American Lieutenant-Governor in each province, with a like council about him."

He then entered upon a general defence of the policy of expansion.

"Senators in opposition are estopped from denying our constitutional power to govern the Philippines as circumstances may demand. For such power is admitted in the case of Florida, Louisiana and Alaska. Does a thousand miles of ocean diminish constitutional power more than a thousand miles of land?

"No, no. There is in the ocean no constitutional argument against the march of the flag, for the oceans, too, are ours. The great Republic, before I die, will be the acknowledged lord of the world's high seas.

Senator Hoar in reply said he had listened in vain for those words which the American people have taken on their lips in solemn crises—"right," "justice," "duty" and "freedom."

Mr. Hoar declared that practically every statement of fact in the speech was refuted by government reports received by Admiral Dewey, General Otis and from other official sources.

He declared the Filipinos had the Spaniards hemmed in Manila and the latter were obliged to surrender. He quoted General Otis, Admiral Dewey and other officers to show that when Aguinaldo arrived in Luzon from Hong Kong the insurgents had an army of thirty thousand; that in the island of Luzon the Philippines maintained courts, schools, municipal governments and churches, and that peace and order prevailed pretty generally.

NOTED INDIAN SCOUT DEAD.

William Jackson, Served Under Miles, Crook, and Gibbon.

HELENA, Mon. (Special).—Advices received from the Blackfoot Indian Reservation in Northern Montana state that William Jackson is dead.

He was one of the noted Indian scouts connected with the United States Army. He became a scout at the age of seventeen, it is believed, and for many years he rendered faithful and efficient service under Miles, Crook, Gibbon, and other Indian fighters.

He was one of the first to reach civilization with the news of the Custer massacre, and his account was as accurate as the official report.

Democratic Leader in Congress.

REPRESENTATIVE J. D. RICHARDSON.

(He was chosen by the Democrats as the minority leader in the House of Representatives.)

LABOR WORLD

The wages of a Chinaman at Amoy amount to about $5 a month.

Waiter girls in Munich restaurants work fourteen to sixteen hours a day without a single holiday all the year round.

The Japanese laborers in Hawaii live on from $4 to $6 per month, the Chinese on from $9 to $11 and the Europeans $11 to $13.

The number of unemployed men given employment in Chicago last year was 292,000, an increase of twenty-five per cent. over 1898.

The wages of 25,000 men in Pittsburgh, Penn., have been advanced from five to ten per cent., and in some cases even a greater percentage.

The British Board of Trade reports that 320,400 English workmen received an increase of wages during July, the average advance being fifteen cents per head per week.

The ice harvest in the West has begun and ice twelve inches thick is being taken from the lakes and rivers of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin in the vicinity of Chicago. The work gives employment to more than 7000 men.

Twenty employes of the State railway in Dresden, Germany, have been dismissed from service for attending a social meeting. They had been warned that by so doing they would incur the penalty of dismissal, but they left the warning unheeded.

The 350 silk weavers at Cheney Brothers' Middle Mill at South Manchester, Conn., who struck for an increase of one-quarter of a cent a yard, have all returned to work and the mill is running as usual. The increase having been granted, no further trouble is anticipated.

During the last fiscal year forty-nine men were killed through accidents in Montana mines. The per cent. of fatalities, 3.97, was less than in any year since the office of State Mine Inspector was established, with the exception of 1894, when only 3.81 per cent. of men employed were killed.

The weavers at the Wilkes-Barre Lace Mills, at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., have been granted an increase of twelve per cent. in their wages. Three years ago, during the business depression, they were reduced twenty per cent. They now receive higher pay than ever before. The menders, who are girls, have been given a five per cent. reduction, and their union has been recognized,

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Khedive of Egypt receives an annual salary of $500,000.

Congressman Champ Clark, of Missouri, says that he is writing a novel in which there will be no women.

John D. Rockefeller has given $100,000 to Columbia University in New York City, for a chair of psychology.

The German Emperor's favorite saddle horse is an Irish hunter. He is a brown gelding, bred in the United States.

In 1883 three men, now well known, were friends together at the University of Strasburg—Rontgen, Paderewski and Tesla.

The King of the Belgians goes on a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean in a few days, returning to Belgium in March.

Bishop Satterlee (Episcopal) of Washington, is a lifelong friend of Secretary of War Root, with whom he went to school when a boy.

Thomas Dunn English, the author of "Ben Bolt," says that no author should attempt to write poetry until thirty or a novel until after forty.

Admiral Von Diedrichs, who commanded the German cruising squadron in Manila in 1898, has been appointed by the Emperor William chief of the German naval staff.

Professor Haeckel, of the University of Jena, Germany, has been awarded the Bressa prize of $2500 per annum for life, for the best scientific work published during the last four years.

Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, enjoys the unique distinction of having received more votes for Speaker of the House than were ever before received by any unsuccessful candidate for that office.

When Senator Proctor, of Vermont, first took his seat in Washington, he wore a full beard. This he soon shaved off, then later let it grow again, and has now made another change by having it cut short and to a point.

Lionel Walter Rothschild, who is the richest of the Englishmen to volunteer for service in South Africa, is well fitted for rough service. He has always been an excellent horseman and a crack shot with both revolver and rifle.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have taken a pew in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Washington. The Admiral has also rented a pew in St. John's Episcopal Church, and has been chosen a trustee of the Episcopal Temple, on the Tenallytown Road.

CYCLING NOTES.

There are many American cyclists in Cuba, and these will form a nucleus for a Cuban cycling league.

Chief among the features of the 1900 wheel is what is known as the "free wheel," combing a coaster and brake.

Returns show that the Connecticut guide-post law is effective in only about one-half of the towns in the State.

As for 1899, the general opinion, borne out by facts, is that last year was the best bicycle season since 1896, which was a remarkable sales year.

Over one thousand signboards at crossroads have been erected in Maine marked with distances, character of roads, and other information for wheelmen.

A new bicycle tire on the cushion principle is promised for next season. The tire does not have to be inflated. This is a radical departure from the pneumatic pattern.

Earl Kiser, the cyclist, of Dayton, O., and Champion Tom Cooper, have decided to abandon the cycle path and devote their time to their cement business in Kansas City.

In England a cry has been raised for the manufacture of a bicycle designed especially for the workingman, which will be stanch and trustworthy, as well as modest in cost.

Bicycling is becoming popular in Cuba, as is evidenced by the fact that the approximate value of the shipment of wheels to the island during the past year amounted to $100,000.

The National Cyclists' Union and the Cyclists' Touring Club, of England, are waging a bitter war against the railroads. The reason is that the roads will not carry bicycles as baggage.

The Maine Division of the League of American Wheelmen is making a vigorous fight against the townships in the State which have not placed signboards on crossroads as required by law.

One of the new cyclometers promised for the coming season is so arranged that it will not record mileage when the rider is coasting. The improvement will be appreciated by those who have adopted the "free wheel."

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$ —	@	$ 30
Firsts	28½	@	29
Thirds to seconds	25	@	28
State—Thirds to firsts	25	@	29
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	28
Imitation Creamery	19	@	26
Factory, fresh firsts	20	@	21
Low grades	16	@	18
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	12	@	12¼
Small	12¾	@	13
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@	9¼
Full skims	4	@	5
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	26	@	27
Western—Choice	—	@	24
Southern	—	@	22
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	2 22½	@	2 25
Medium, 1898	2 02½	@	2 05
Pea, choice, 1898	2 00	@	2 02½
Red kidney, choice, 1899	2 20	@	2 25
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 60	@	2 65
Yellow eye, 1898	—	@	2 25
Lima, Cal	3 42½	@	3 45
Green peas, bags	1 22½	@	1 25
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Spy, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	5	@	10
Concord, ₱ basket	5	@	7
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	6 50	@	8 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Chickens, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Roosters, ₱ lb	6	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	12
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	18	@	22
Capons, Phila., ₱ lb	12	@	18
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	9½
Ducks, Western, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Geese, Nearby, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	3 00
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	14
1899, fair	—	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1899, choice	—	@	14
Common to fair	6	@	9
Old odds	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	87½
Clover mixed	75	@	77½
Clover	70	@	72½
Straw—Long rye	70	@	80
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 37	@	1 75
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	1 00	@	1 25
Okra, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	4 00
Squash, Fla., ₱ crate	75	@	1 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl	60	@	90
Peas, ₱ basket	1 00	@	4 00
Lima beans, ₱ bag	—	@	—
String beans, ₱ crate	1 50	@	3 00
Peppers, ₱ carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	2 50	@	5 00
Egg plant, ₱ box	1 50	@	2 50
Celery, ₱ doz	15	@	60
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	5 00
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	7	@	13
Carrots, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Lettuce, ₱ basket	75	@	1 75
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 60	@	3 75
Spring Patents	3 80	@	4 05
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	79⅝
No. 2 Red	—	@	75⅝
Corn—No. 2	40	@	41
Oats—No. 2 White	31¼	@	31½
Track mixed	29	@	30
Rye—Western	60½	@	61
State	55	@	56
Lard—City	—	@	5.60c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	9	@	9¾
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12
Country dressed	8	@	10½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	6 37½	@	6 70
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 70	@	4 80
Country dressed	4½	@	7

TOBACCO.

Western leaf is selling in moderate way only, but supplies are still favorably situated and prices remain firm throughout. Domestic seed leaf has been sold the past few days to the extent of 1000 cases, chiefly at the best prices that have prevailed of late, and the undertone of the market remains firm. The sales reported include: 250 cases 1898 Pennsylvania, Havana seed, at 10½@13c; 100 cases 1897 Wisconsin Havana, at 9¾c; 250 cases 1898 do at 9½@14½c; 250 cases 1898 Zimmers, at 7@15½c; 100 cases 1897 do, at 16¾c; 100 cases 1898 Dutch, at 13@14c, and 100 cases sundries, at 6@18c. Foreign continues to move off at a very good rate, and prices are firm for all varieties. The reported sales include 400 bales Havana, at 60@90c in bond and 100 bales Sumatra, at 80c@$1.60 in bond.

NEW YORK BUTTER OUTPUT.

A Decrease Ascribed to a Better Demand For Milk.

ALBANY, N. Y. (Special).—Figures showing the quantities of dairy products, butter, milk and cheese, handled in New York City during the fiscal year which ended October 31, 1899, are given in the annual report of the Assistant Commissioner in the Department of Agriculture to Governor Roosevelt.

The Commissioner calls attention to the fact that the production of butter has fallen short of former years, as a consequence of which the prices were from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. higher. One reason for this is the strong demand for milk and the competition of condensers.

In this State the Commissioner estimates that the dairy butter made will not figure ten per cent. of that of other years. The farmers here, finding they could not compete with Western dairies, allowed their cows to run down, but there is now an apparent tendency among farmers to purchase better and more stock. The price of dairy butter in the last fiscal year was higher than in twenty years, and an increase was made in the shipments from Canada.

The increase in milk supply over last year was six per cent., the total number of quarts used in New York City being 524,866,200, an increase of 5,153,430 gallons over the previous year, or a daily consumption of 1,437,989 quarts. The total value of this (including condensed milk and cream) was $18,370,317. The quantity of butter consumed was 103,864,680 pounds, valued at $19,582,179; of cheese, 64,033,890 pounds, valued at $6,355,293. The total value of all dairy products handled during the last year was $44,307,780, an increase in value over 1898 of $2,550,645.

GAGE STATES HIS CASE.

Reply of the Secretary of the Treasury Sent to Congress.

A LONG-ESTABLISHED POLICY.

A Surplus in the Treasury, Mr. Gage Declares, is a Menace to Business—Why the National City Bank Was Chosen to Distribute Revenue Collections—The Custom House Purchase.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Gage has sent to Congress his reply to the resolutions recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, and in the House by Mr. Sulzer, of New York.

The reply is an exposition of the National Bank depositories, contains about nine thousand words, and is supplemented by special reports from department officials and copies of over one thousand letters.

The Secretary gives a number of reasons for his course. He says he utilized National banks as depositories under the law, and that not to withdraw large sums instead of doing so would disturb business.

The revenues largely exceed the disbursements, and this would be a menace to business if the surplus were not diverted from the Treasury vaults.

Regarding the choice of the National City Bank, he says the reason "was that at the time the order was issued it was one of but two banks which had offered bonds sufficient to cover the amount of the daily deposit. Its bond deposit was $4,000,000 and that of the Hanover National Bank $1,910,500. The National City Bank was therefore the one most naturally chosen.

"Of the sixty-eight banks applying for a share of the deposits, the National City Bank, the Hanover National Bank and three others, applicants for over $800,000 each, are the only ones out of the sixty-eight constituting group one, which have not been supplied the full amount for which they had offered security.

"The Custom-House property was sold to the National City Bank as the highest bidder on July 3, 1899. Under the terms of the sale it had the option of paying in cash all of the purchase money at any time or any part it might elect above $750,000, which sum it was absolutely obliged to pay. It exercised this option by choosing to pay $3,215,000, leaving $50,000 yet due. No deed will be executed until full payment has been made."

In the matter of the Custom-House deposit, Secretary Gage says:

"The payment received was turned into the Treasury by deposit in the National City Bank, it having been the established custom of treasury officials, under the counsel of their legal advisers, supported by decisions of the Supreme Court, to consider moneys on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in designated depositories as moneys in the Treasury. This deposit was made in a depository bank for the same reason that other deposits have been made in them, viz., because to withdraw the currency into the vaults of the Treasury, where it was not needed and could not be utilized, would have required a withdrawal of credit that was being extended in commercial circles, and to that extent a disturbance to the natural order of business would have followed.

"To have required its payment by the National City Bank to another designated depository would have been an ungracious discrimination without substantially changing the fact.

"Finally under my administration of the the Treasury Department no discrimination in favor of one bank against another has been made. Generally speaking, when an increase in depository banks was desired all have been invited to qualify themselves for receiving such money, and have been equally and equitably considered in their respective relations to the Treasury."

RELEASE AMERICAN FLOUR.

British Authorities Yield to American Representations.

LONDON (By Cable).—The American flour seized off Delagoa Bay has been released.

The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury and received a verbal reply to the representations of the Washington Government. The British note on this subject was sent later to the United States Embassy. The gist of it was cabled to Washington. In brief, foodstuffs are not considered contraband of war unless intended for the enemy.

Several of the Government's advisers wanted to make a regulation regarding canned goods, but this was decided to be impracticable. The decision to make flour and grain in transit to the enemy contraband is evidently hedged in by many difficulties of execution. But the Foreign Office believes that investigation will generally determine whether the grain is really meant for consumption at Lorenzo Marques or in the Transvaal.

Mr. Choate cabled Lord Salisbury's note to the State Department at Washington, and Colonel Hay is expected to reply accepting the terms.

The British authorities, it is announced, also have released the German steamer Herzog, which was seized on January 6 while on her way to Lorenzo Marques.

LORD ROBERTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Over 120,000 British Troops on the Defensive or Waiting to Attack.

LONDON (By Cable).—General Lord Roberts, the new commander of the British forces in South Africa, and his chief of staff, General Lord Kitchener, have arrived at Cape Town.

With their arrival it is assumed that their clearer vision, supported by 35,000 fresh men who are due to arrive in South Africa within thirty days, will alter the situation, and that the fourth month of the campaign will witness the beginning of victories for the British arms.

They are not, however, expected to produce definite results for some days; but their mere presence will restore the shaken confidence of the men at the front in their Generals.

Lord Roberts finds 120,000 men on the defensive or watching for an opening.

Lord Methuen's health, according to the Daily Mail, has "broken down," and the Field Marshal may relieve him. Possibly some others will be relieved of important commands. There is certainly plenty of rank in evidence in South Africa. In addition to the Field Marshal, there are two full Generals, four Lieutenant-Generals and twelve or fourteen Major-Generals.

JULIA MORRISON FREED.

Chattanooga Jury Acquits Actress Who Shot Her Stage Manager

When the Verdict Was Announced There Was Cheering in the Court Room—Woman Makes a Speech.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (Special).—The jury in the trial of Julia Morrison returned a verdict of not guilty. The jurors decided upon their verdict in exactly two minutes. The verdict was based on the plea of emotional insanity and self-defense. Neither of the questions was ever considered, however, after the jury went out. The court room was crowded. Scores of women were present.

The verdict aroused the crowds in the courtroom to a great demonstration. Cheers and applause rang out, and it was with great difficulty that the Court restored order. As soon as quiet could be had Miss Morrison advanced to the speaker's platform and made a most dramatic speech to the Court and the jury. She said:

"I wish to thank the Court and the gentlemen of the jury and all who were instrumental in my acquittal for your just and generous decision. May God in His mercy be ever as just to you and yours as you have been to me to-day. As for the prosecution, I wish to say that I fully forgive them, and bear them no malice for their strenuous efforts for my conviction.

"As to my persecutors," she continued, turning toward Mrs. George J. Antz, the beautiful sister of the murdered actor, who was overcome with emotion and suffused in tears, "I leave them to their conscience and their God. To the poor bereaved sister I say that God knows that were it in my power to restore her brother to her I would certainly do it."

When Miss Morrison had finished her speech, which she rendered in a dramatic style, Attorney-General Donaldson made a demand that she be held for carrying a pistol and the case was entered, but no bail or other formal court recognition was accorded the action.

Miss Morrison went shortly after hearing the verdict to the jail, where she had a regular reception for her friends. Every juryman called and shook hands with her, and asked her for a photograph. She hugged the Sheriff and kissed his wife and children, and when later Colonel Joe Clift, her aged chief counsel, came into the jail parlor, she threw herself on his neck and kissed his gray head and wept with joy.

Miss Morrison shot and killed Frank Leidenheimer, leading man in the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" company, on the stage in a Chattanooga theatre on the night of September 23, 1899. Her trial had been in progress several days. She will leave for New York within three weeks.

THE ALBANY A FAST ONE.

New United States Cruiser's Successful Trial in British Waters.

NEWCASTLE, England (By Cable).—The United States cruiser Albany, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Admiral Abrouall, purchased by the United States shortly before the beginning of the war with Spain, while under construction here, was given an official trial off this port.

She showed a speed of 20.87 knots under forced draft and exceeded her contract conditions. She is a sister ship of the New Orleans, built on the same pattern.

The trial was under the supervision of a United States naval board, consisting of Lieutenant-Commander Colwell, the United States Naval Attache, Chief Engineer Norton and Constructor Gilmore.

The guns will be on board the cruiser, ready for her American crew, in six weeks. She was greeted coming up the Tyne with tooting from the harbor vessels and the crew of the British training-ship Wellesley cheered her heartily.

FOUR NEGROES LYNCHED.

Givney Brothers Hanged Without Trial for Shooting Officers on Arrest Duty.

RIPLEY, Tenn. (Special).—Four negroes have been lynched as a result of the murder of Peace Officerss Marvin Durham and W. D. Turner by the Givney brothers. The Givneys, who are also negroes, shot the two officials as they were escorting a brother of the murderers to jail.

Roger and Henry Givney, who committed the deed, were at once jailed, but a mob of six hundred men surrounded the jail and demanded the keys. These were surrendered and the Givneys taken out and hanged to the nearest tree. Later on Reuben and Frank Givney, brothers of the murderers, and accused of complicity in the crime, were captured and lynched.

MONEY LOST FROM SUB-TREASURY.

Congress Asked by Assistant-Treasurer Jordan to Reimburse Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Congress has been asked to refund $2,644.75 lost from the Sub-Treasury in New York City. This money has been refunded to the Government by Assistant-Treasurer Jordan, and he seeks to have Congress reimburse him for the amount missing.

In a letter transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, Mr. Jordan incloses affidavits from employes of the Sub-Treasury, declaring that no clue can be discovered as to how the money was lost. The officials simply know that their accounts are short to the extent announced, and Congress is asked to make this good.

PERSIA MENACED BY RUSSIA.

The Latter Strengthens Her Armaments and Advances Her Outposts.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Calcutta correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"While the official statement that no alarm is felt concerning Afghanistan is quite true, I have good reason to believe that the Indian Government has received disquieting information regarding Russian movements in the direction of Persia.

"Russia is taking advantage of the Transvaal trouble to strengthen her armaments and to push forward her outposts along the Persian frontier, with a view of ultimate annexation, a design in which Germany would probably acquiesce in consideration of receiving railway concessions."

Fourteen Drowned Off French Coast.

A fishing boat foundered off Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, in a heavy gale, nine of the crew perishing. The bark Jeanne Eugenie sank near Cherbourg and five persons were drowned.

BRITISH REPLY RECEIVED

Secretary Hay's Contentions on the Flour Seizures Conceded.

CONTRABAND OF WAR DEFINED.

Right of Neutrals to Forward Goods is Formally Admitted—British Reply is Called Satisfactory at Washington—Question of Indemnity Will Be Settled Without the Aid of a Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Not only has Great Britain admitted the right of the United States to trade with the neutral Portuguese possessions in South Africa, but she has officially declared the right of neutrals to sell and forward goods not contraband of war to the Transvaal for the use of non-combatants there.

This important declaration was made by the British Government in its reply, handed to Ambassador Choate, which he forwarded to the State Department, and which he calls "highly satisfactory." With the recognition of this principle, which the administration has supported from the outset of the negotiations; the disavowal of the seizure of the American cargoes on the Mashona and Maria, and the investigation of the ownership of the cargo on board the Beatrice, to which the same principle will be applied, the incident is practically close.

The remaining negotiations will concern the question whether the cargoes have suffered any damage in consequence of their landing and detention. If they have, the authorities are satisfied that the British government will be willing to reimburse the owners.

The answer of Lord Salisbury, which is considered satisfactory by Secretary Hay, really means that foodstuffs are not contraband of war. Foodstuffs can be regarded as contraband of war only when intended for the enemy. This intention must be shown by actual proof at the time the vessel containing the suspected contraband is overhauled. The mere belief that the foodstuffs may ultimately reach the enemy cannot justify the seizure.

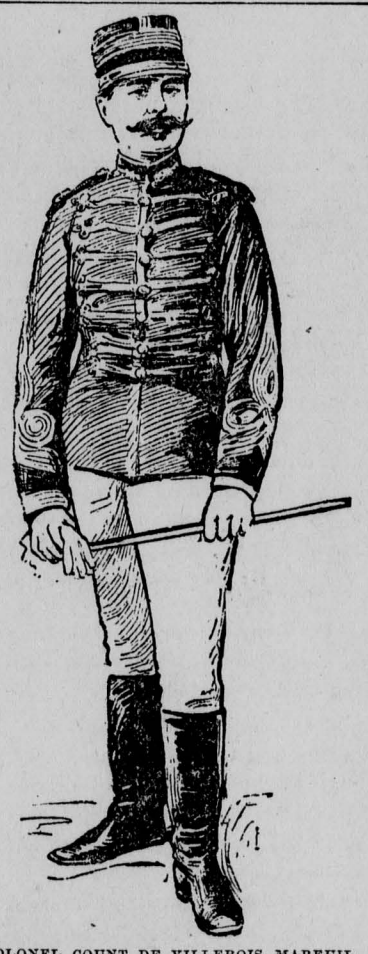
Great Britain has the right of visitation and search on the high seas. It is an inherent belligerent right, and prevails only in time of war.

Every vessel bound for Lorenzo Marques will be visited, its manifest examined, and, if necessary, its cargo searched, except merchantmen under convoy of men-of-war, in which case the war vessels will be interrogated and the governments they represent will be morally and legally responsible for the statements made to the belligerent.

FRENCH OFFICER WITH THE BOERS.

Colonel De Villebois Mareuil Claims the Credit For the Colenso Victory.

PARIS (By Cable).—The Liberte publishes a letter from Colonel De Villebois Mareuil describing his experiences with the Boers, in which he says that the Transvaal Government, by an official announcement printed in the Volksstem, recognized that the honor of the Colenso victory belonged to himself, he having, as Chief of Staff, prepared the battle and been present thereat.



COLONEL COUNT DE VILLEBOIS MAREUIL.
(General Joubert's French Chief of Staff.)

ST. LOUIS FIGHTS FOR LIGHT.

Police Called to Protect the House of Delegates From a Mob.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (Special).—A mob attended the meeting of the House of Delegates Friday at the City Hall to compel it to take steps to relight the city and public institutions in accordance with resolutions adopted at Thursday's mass meeting. The crowd marched up and down shouting, "Lynch the scoundrels!"

Messrs. McBeth, Blair, McPheeters, McRae and Stanard, the Committee appointed at the Citizens' meeting, were admitted to the chamber. Delegate Kelley, a member of the Committee on Public Improvements, read a statement explaining the action of the majority in failing to pass the lighting bills and promising immediate relief. His remarks were frequently interrupted by shouts of "Boodle!" intermingled with threats of lynching.

A riot alarm was sent out and the police responded. They managed to keep the crowds in the corridors moving and prevented overt acts of violence. The House then read for the first time the Council bill providing for the temporary lighting of the city. On Monday the bill was passed with an emergency clause and the lights turned on again.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

NTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 21.

Subject: The Preaching of St. John the Baptist, Luke iii., 1-17—Golden Text: Luke iii., 4—Memory Verses, 3-6—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

INTRODUCTION.—John the Baptist was six months older than Jesus. Their mothers, Mary and Elizabeth, were cousins. John was born at Juttah, a city five miles south of Hebron, in the hill country of Judea. For thirty years we hear nothing of him except that he was in the deserts. Suddenly he appears as prophet, reformer and the forerunner of Christ. He was an austere Nazarite in appearance, dress, food and mode of life. He was like a reproduction of Elijah of old. He was a priest by birth. He stands out in sharp contrast with the spirit and manners of his time.

CONNECTING LINKS.—A little more than seventeen years have passed since we saw Jesus at the Passover feast in Jerusalem. He is still in seclusion at Nazareth, but His forerunner appears on the scene.

1. "In the fifteenth year." Augustus Cæsar died in August, A. D. 14, but three years before his death, in August, A. D. 11, he called Tiberias to reign with him, and St. Luke evidently reckons from that time. Tiberias was a very bad man, given to drunkenness and cruelty. "Pontius Pilate." Pilate was governor of Judea for ten years, from A. D. 26 to 36. His reign was bad. He was finally banished, and is said to have killed himself. "Herod being tetrarch." Tetrarch meant originally the ruler of a fourth part of a country, but was afterwards used with reference to any tributary ruler. After the death of Herod the Great his dominions were divided. This was Herod Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee, who beheaded John, and to whom Jesus was sent at the time of His trial. "Ituræa ....Abilene." Two provinces of Syria northeast of Judea.

2. "Annas and Caiaphas." Caiaphas was the son-in-law of Annas, or Ananias, and it is supposed that they exercised the high priest's office by turns. The law provided for only one high-priest, and he was to hold office for life, but surely we have two here. Clarke thinks that Caiaphas was only a deputy. "Came unto John." The Holy Spirit came upon him in the desert where he was living. "Son of Zacharias." See chap. 1:5-63. "In the wilderness." "The term wilderness was given to a district which was not regularly cultivated and inhabited."

3. "The baptism of repentance." John was a repentance preacher. This was "a baptism requiring and representing an inward spiritual change; the pledge of remission of sins to those who were truly penitent."

4. "As it is written." Luke calls attention to Isaiah's prophecy regarding the character of the coming reformation. "The voice." "The prophecy draws attention to the work rather than to the worker." This voice was clear, distinct, loud. "Prepare ye." The idea is taken from the practice of eastern monarchs, who, whenever they took a journey, sent harbingers before them to prepare the way. The Jewish church was the desert country.

5. "Every valley, etc." This is figurative language. The words illustrate the leveling force of the Gospel." There must be a thorough preparation before God, our King, will come to us. The self-life must "be brought low." The crooked, dishonest life must be "straightened." Let us remove the obstructions of unbelief and carnal desires.

6. "All flesh." Gentiles as well as Jews. "Shall see." It will not be necessary to depend on the testimony of others.

7. "The multitude." Matthew mentions Pharisees and Sadducees. "To be baptized." This was a baptism unto repentance; it was not Christian baptism. "Generation of vipers." "Brood" of vipers. "This denotes persons deceitful and malicious." "A terribly expressive speech.' He called them snakes. Was he harsh? "Let us remember that love can be severe." John desires that they may escape the impending doom. "Who hath warned you." How came you to think that by complying with an outward sign, you can escape the wrath of God without an inward change?

8. "Fruits worthy of repentance." John did not stop with a profession, but they must show their reformation by their conduct. Repentance includes, (1) conviction; (2) contrition; (3) confession; (4) reformation; and leads to conversion. John, Jesus, Peter and Paul all preached repentance. "And begin not to say, etc.' "The natural impulse of the unregenerate heart is to seek out excuses and subterfuges when the conscience is touched.' John shatters two common errors. The first that baptism would be sufficient to turn the wrath of God away, and second, that because they are children of Abraham, therefore they are safe. "These stones.' Undoubtedly a reference to the calling of the Gentiles. Out of these hard, unregenerate hearts God is able to make hearts of flesh and children of Abraham.

9. "The axe is laid." There is an allusion here to a woodman, who, having marked a tree for excision, lays his axe at the root, while he lays off his outer garment in order that he may wield more powerful blows. The Jewish nation is the tree, and the Romans the axe, which, by the just judgments of God, was speedily to cut it down.

10. "The people asked." There are three classes of persons here who ask the same question, "What shall we do?" The answers given by John show that he understood the sins they were practicing. They were moved by his faithful preaching and came as honest inquirers, and he does not hesitate to deal faithfully with them.

11. "Let him impart." This is a remarkable answer. Clothe the naked and feed the hungry. Jas. 1:27. That is the true spirit of the Gospel.

12. "Publicans." Tax-gatherers. An office detested by the Jews, yet John does not condemn it.

13. "Exact no more." These tax-gatherers collected taxes for the Roman emperor, and "they exacted more than the government authorized them to do, and the surplus they pocketed."

14. "Do violence to no man." John demands three things of the soldiers. They are not required to quit the business, but they must be just and upright and stop their wicked life if he baptized them. "His exhortation plainly implies the right of war under certain circumstances. It is a destroyer and barbarizer, but in the overruling providence of God it may become a civilizer."

15. Whether He were the Christ." John spoke with such authority, eloquence and power that the people began to think he was the Messiah.

16. "One mightier than I. "His baptism will effect what mine is powerless to do." "Not worthy." John shows his greatness by self-abasement. "With fire." Fire is the emblem of the Holy Spirit.

17. "Whose fan." The fan, or the instrument for purging, is the Gospel. "Floor." His church. "Wheat." True believers. "Garner." The kingdom of grace here and of heaven hereafter. "Fire unquenchable." See Matt. 25:46.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Deadwood, S. D., has a curio in the shape of a whistler. The most remarkable feat that he performs with his mouth is to whistle two tunes, distinctly, at the same time. He can whistle the air with the alto as well as two persons could. He is a former soldier, and was with General Miles through the Porto Rican campaign.

A German-American woman has founded a home for lonely cats in Spreenhagen, near Berlin. All kinds of cats are to be well cared for in a villa especially built for the purpose, and standing in 16 acres of beautifully wooded grounds. The new establishment will be a boon to those rather numerous female testators anxious about the future of their pets.

The London Chronicle's Vienna correspondent reports a surgical triumph achieved by Dr. Schroetter. A 12-year-old boy swallowed a piece of lead the size of a half sovereign. It passed the trachea into a bronchus of the second order. Dr. Schroetter extracted it without performing tracheotomy or using anæsthetics. Nevertheless the operation was painless. This is believed to have been the first time that such an operation was ever performed without a dangerous surgical operation.

A curious circumstance concerning the body of Admiral Spotts has been reported from the Falkland Islands, where he died 17 years ago. The Falkland physician who attended him during his fatal illness was present at the exhumation of the body when the cruiser Badger was sent for it several months ago. The coffin had disappeared, but the corpse was absolutely unchanged, even the features having retained the exact appearance that they presented on the day of death. This wonderful preservation was due to the action of the peat water which saturates the islands. It had embalmed the body completely.

Under the corner of a room in the House of the Vestal, which is being excavated in the Roman Forum, a workman lately turned up a spadeful of gold coins. They are 370 in number, all stamped with the head of the Emperor Anthemius, who was killed by the emperor-maker Ricimer when he plundered Rome in A. D. 472. Another find of coins had been made at Ossero, in the Austrian island of Cherso, south of Fiume in the Adriatic. It seems to be the collection of a numismatist of classical times, and comprises 475 coins, ranging from the year 254 to the year 4 B. C.

A curious phenomenon is that metal never rusts in the waters of Lake Titicaca. You can throw in a chain or an anchor, or any article of ordinary iron, and let it lie for weeks, and when you haul it up it will be as clean and bright as when it came from the foundry. And, what is stranger still, rust that has been formed upon metallic objects elsewhere will peal off when immersed in its waters. This is frequently noticed by railway and steamship men. Rusty car wheels and rails, and even machinery, can be brightened by soaking them in the waters of Lake Titicaca.

Only Dead Footpads Wanted.

Chief of Police Broder of St. Joseph, Mo., posted a notice at headquarters offering a reward of $100 for every footpad killed by an officer.

"Mind you," the chief says, "this offer is not for live ones. They must be dead. I must have the coroner's certificate that the man was a footpad or a safe blower, and that he has been planted under six feet of cold sod before the reward will be paid. The only way to stop this flourishing industry is to kill off a few bad men. It's the footpad's hide that I will pay $100 for, not a live robber's; we have too many of them now."—Kansas City Journal.

Why He Remained in Rags.

An English tourist, driving along a country road in Ireland, drew the driver's attention to a wretched tatterdemalion. "What a shocking thing it is," said he, "to see a man in such rags and misery."

"Begorra, thin, yer honner," replied the driver, with the characteristically Irish desire to put a good face on everything, "that's not from poverty at all, at all. The truth is that the man's so ticklesome that sorra a tailor in the counthry can attempt to take his measure."

A Lucid Description.

An orchid sold the other day at auction in New York city for one hundred guineas is thus described in the auctioneers catalogue: "Odontoglossum Crispum. True pacho variety, petals and sepals blocked with very deep red spots, in the way of O Crispum Peetersi, but larger; six bulbs, two with leads, and six leaves in flower."

Illustrated.

"My barber is a great talker—but he illustrates his stories."

"How does he illustrate them?"

"With cuts."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 28—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Lessons for Simon and us.—Luke vii, 36-50.

This is a very touching and instructive incident in the life of Christ. The manifestation of the poor woman's love is touching in the extreme, and the happy way in which Christ used her act to teach the Pharisees an important lesson displays His wonderful ability as a teacher. Christ is being entertained in the home of a Pharisee. A poor woman whose sins He had pardoned comes with a box of ointment and touchingly anoints His feet, washes them with tears, wipes them with her hair and kisses them. The Pharisee complained, and in answer Jesus spoke to him a parable in which He showed that one loved in proportion as he had been forgiven. He then pointed to the great love of the woman as proof of the great debt for which she had been forgiven. We may learn, with Simon:

1. A lesson on forgiveness. This woman had sinned much, and yet she was forgiven. It is thus taught that the forgiveness of God can be manifested toward the very lowest of sinners. It was difficult for the Jews to comprehend this fact with all Christ's teaching, yet after Christ's ascension they did not comprehend the fact that the love of God and the forgiveness of God extended to the publicans and sinners. And do we fully realize it today? Do we not speak of men and women as hopeless, thus abridging the pardoning power of God? Do we not look askance at a poor wandering sinner who may by chance have dropped into the house of God, as much as to say, "This is no place for you?" And, if one does repent with tears and sorrow, are we not slow to recognize him as the child of God? The Simons are not all dead. Let us learn Christ's lesson to them.

2. A lesson on love. This poor woman loved much because she was much forgiven. She was not forgiven because she loved, but loved because she was forgiven. Do we love much? If not, may it not be that we do not realize how much we have been forgiven? Simon would probably think that Christ put His debt at a high figure, and often we do not realize the greatness of God's forgiveness in forgiving us. Is it not true that the best of us have been much forgiven? If we think not, let us try to see sin as God sees it, let us try to realize the enormity of that which separates a soul eternally from God, and we can't help but see that we have been much forgiven. And, being much forgiven, we should love much and should confess and manifest our love before men.

Sweet the moments rich in blessing
Which before the cross I spend,
Life and health and peace possessing
From the sinner's dying friend.

Here it is I find my heaven
While upon the Lamb I gaze.
Love I much? I'm much forgiven.
I'm a miracle of grace.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Have a "Bible reference memory meeting." Let each one recite from memory a Bible reference on forgiveness or love. These can be interspersed with appropriate hymns, prayers or remarks.

Bible Readings.—Ps. xviii, 1, 2; cxvi, 1-5; cxlv, 20; Isa. i, 18; lv, 1-7; Song viii, 7; Math. x, 37; Luke xv, 1-10; xvii, 11-18; John iii, 16; xiv, 23; xxi, 15-17; Acts x, 9-20; I Tim. i, 14, 15; I John iv, 19.

More Fruit.

More fruit. This is a very searching word. As churches and individuals we are in danger of nothing so much as self contentment. The secret spirit of Laodice—we are rich and increased in goods and have need of nothing—may prevail where it is not suspected. The Divine warning—poor and wretched and miserable—finds little response just where it is most needed.

Let us not rest content with the thought that we are taking an equal share with others in the work that is being done or that men are satisfied with our efforts in Christ's service or even point to us as examples. Let our only desire be to know whether we are bearing all the fruit Christ is willing to give through us as living branches in close and living union with Himself, whether we are satisfying the loving heart of the great Husbandman, our Father in heaven, in His desire for more fruit.—Rev. Andrew Murray.

The Best We Have.

Christ wants the best. He in the faroff ages
Once claimed the firstlings of the flock, the finest of the wheat,
And still He asks His own with gentlest pleading
To lay their highest hopes and brightest talents at His feet.
He'll not forget the feeblest service, humblest love.
He only asks that of our store we give to Him
The best we have.

Christ gives the best. He takes the hearts we offer
And fills them with His glorious beauty, joy and peace,
And in His service, as we're growing stronger,
The calls to grand achievements still increase.
The richest gifts for us on earth or in the heaven above
Are hid in Christ. In Jesus we receive
The best we have.

And is our best too much? Oh, friends, let us remember
How once our Lord poured out His soul for us
And in the prime of His mysterious manhood
Gave up His precious life upon the cross.
The Lord of lords, by whom the worlds were made,
Through bitter grief and tears gave us
The best He had.

—Interior.

Song In the Soul.

For little acts of kindness done,
For thoughts of beauty born
To blossom all around me in the sun
With each recurring morn,
My heart is singing!

For friendship, with its ties of gold
To bind around the soul
And warm our lonely spirits in the cold
To see love's aureole,
My heart is singing!

For happy children come to me,
Unconscious of my bliss
At finding music in their infancy
And simple song like this,
My heart is singing!

For a thousand, thousand common things—
The fountain in my yard,
The dainty color of canary wings,
Bright echoes of a bard—
My heart is singing!

For One who met me in the night
And wept about my sin,
Then searched me, cleansed me, filled me with His light
And came Himself within,
My heart is singing!

—Philadelphia Ledger.

Grades of Christian Life.

There are three grades of Christian life. There is, first of all, the dissatisfied life, the life that knows there is something it does not have and that wants it and that is perpetually discontented, and rightly so, with itself. There is, secondly, the life that is half and half, that now and then rises up to the Mount of Transfiguration and then paces for long seasons over weary wastes of whitened ashes. There is a third life of satisfaction and content and peace and power and rest, the life that has made Jesus Christ its one object, the life that every man lives who is able to say in the fine phrase of Ignatius, "O Christ, Thou art my inseparable life!" The soul that has made Jesus Christ its one object has entered into rest and has entered into power. It has entered into a life of activity which no foe can withstand and of contentment which no storm can ruffle, for over all the seas where it voyages speaks that voice which quieted the turbulent waves of Gennesaret, "Peace, be still!" Nothing can overcome or disturb the soul that is hid with Christ in God and has made Christ the one object of his life and found the Father in Him.—Christian Age (British).

Along the Dusty Road.

It is a great deal easier to be up to the occasion in some shining moment of a man's life, when he knows that a supreme hour has come, than it is to keep that high tone when plodding over all the dreary plateaus of uneventful, monotonous travel and dull duties. It is easier to run fast for a minute than to grind along the dusty road for a day.—Alexander Maclaren.

Repression and Expression.

The secret of happiness in the Christian life does not so much lie in cutting off the evil and curbing the natural appetites and hedging ourselves in with restraints as in cultivating the right soul forces and then giving them expression in all proper ways. Our task is much less the killing of weeds and more the cultivating of crops. Thorns and thistles must be exterminated. They can be most successfully managed by planting and caring for some seeds of value.

Appetites are not evil, but necessary. They must be educated. Tastes must be formed. The highest, the best and most admirable must be discovered and obtained. The nature must be developed on all lines of the excellent, and then there will be no need of anxiety about the evil. It will have vanished.

The Danger of Self.

Dangerous as the devil is, dangerous as worldly amusements are, the most dangerous enemy we often have to encounter walks in our own shoes. That cunning, artful, smooth tongued heart devil, self, is the foe that needs the most constant watching and subjects us to the worst defeats. The flesh lusteth against the spirit and the spirit against the flesh, and these are contrary the one to the other. Paul had a tremendous battle along these lines, beating down his carnal nature by hard blows, and the old hero was able at last to shout: "I have fought a good fight. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., in Christian Intelligencer.

Need Careful Study.

Though I am an old doctor of divinity, to this day I have not got beyond the children's learning, the Ten Commandments, the Creed and the Lord's Prayer, and these I understand not so well as I should, though I study them daily, praying with my son John and my daughter Magdalen.—Martin Luther.

God Was Preparing Them.

How often after those who are dear to us have been suddenly called to the better life we recognize that a strange tenderness and responsiveness to spiritual motives characterized them in the day or weeks immediately preceding the summons! They did not in the least realize that they were so near the end, but God was preparing them for it.—Watchman.

Sunshine Will Follow the Rain.

Under the storm and the cloud today,
And today the hard peril and pain—
Tomorrow the stone shall be rolled away,
For the sunshine shall follow the rain.
Merciful Father, I will not complain,
I know that the sunshine shall follow the rain.

—Joaquin Miller.

Veterans Urged to Unite with the G. A. R.

Assistant Adjutant General Henry J. Yohn, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, has just issued a circular appealing to all soldiers of the rebellion not now members of the Grand Army to identify themselves with the organization. From the circular we quote the following:

If you were honorably discharged from the army you are eligible to membership in any Grand Army post anywhere, and you owe it to yourself, your family, to your comrades and to your record as a defender of the Union that you should be in full membership in the organization. No other society can have such a claim on your moral and financial support as the Grand Army has, and these debts are so easily paid, and it is hoped you will avail yourself of the opportunity. You may send your application direct to the Post, or you can call on any of its officers, who will be glad to give you information on the subject. You may have excuses in plenty for remaining out of the Grand Army, but no man who is eligible to membership can present a single valid reason for being a straggler or a shirker from his duty, and it is the duty of every man who wore the blue between 1861 to 1865 to stand by his comrades in the organization, which has done and is doing so much for the faltering and failing old soldiers and sailors and those dependent on them. No veteran of the war of 1861 to 1865 knows when or in what manner the Grand Army of the Republic or its membership may be of use or value to himself or his loved kindred, and if for no other reason than that of personal selfishness no man who is eligible can afford to remain out of the organization.

If you were at any time a member of the Grand Army the rules and regulations permit you to return without any violation of your sensitiveness or submission of your manhood. The rules of the organization are easy and plain; all that is required is that you will write to the Post and ask to be reinstated, enclosing one year's dues, and on receipt of this informal application a majority vote will place you on the roll. You can use your option as to presenting yourself for introduction at that time; the election of the Post will replace you in full membership without muster-in or other ceremony, and you can then attend the meetings or other gatherings of the Post at your own pleasure.

You are cordially invited to resume membership with your former Post under the rules as above, but if for any rerson you feel prevented from accepting this proposition, it is to be hoped that you will connect yourself in membership with some other Post. This can be accomplished by filling a regular and formal application on blank form, which will be provided by any other Post, and the payment of one year's dues for the Post from which you are dropped, in addition to the entrance fee of that into which you may go.

State Editorial Association.

The State Editorial Association met at Harrisburg yesterday and the following officers were elected:

Presidont, W. C. Kreps, of Greencastle; first vice president, A. B. Burk, Philadelphia; second vice president, Cyrus T. Fox, Reading; third vice president, Frank Vogel, Greensburg; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg; assistant secretary, R. H. Thomas, jr., Mechanicsburg; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. W. Stofer, Middletown; executive committee, J. O. K. Robarts, Phœnixville; H. P. Snyder, Connellsville; R. T. Wiley, Elizabeth; J. B. Seal, Millersburg; Frank Mortimer, Bloomfield.

President Kreps appointed the following delegates to the National Editorial association: R. T. Wiley, Elizabeth; H. P. Snyder, Connellsville; William Chrisman, Washington; James Laird, Greensburg; S. B. Cochran, Kittanning; R. S. McKee, Freeport; W. M. Stevenson, Reynoldsville; H. C. Dern, Altoona; J. H. Sheibley, New Bloomfield; J. Nevin Pomeroy, Chambersburg; W. C. Kreps, Greencastle; A. B. Burk, Philadelphia; J. W. Maloy, Lansdale; Dietrich Lamade, Williamsport; Mrs. J. W. Stofer, Middletown; Hiram Young and J. W. C. Austin, York; Henry Brown, St. Clair; William Rodearmel, Harrisburg; J. B. Seal, Millersburg; Thomas Harter, Bellefonte; P. A. Rattigan, Butler; John H. Pomeroy, Scotland.

1900 Always in the Lead 1900

The Philadelphia Inquirer desires to call attention to a few of the many features that will appear in its columns during 1900, and which will materially help to keep it in the position it has held for a number of years past, that of being Pennsylvania's leading and best newspaper. In the daily issue will be found all news items of interest from Philadelphia, from all parts of Pennsylvania and adjoining States, in fact, from all parts of the world. It will contain special articles for the ladies; sports of all sorts by competent reporters; clever, up-to-date cartoons and editorials on all important happenings of the date, written by gentlemen of ability in the interest of Inquirer readers.

THE SUNDAY INQUIRER

from its first issue has stood in the foremost rank of Sunday journalism, and its publishers will continue to see that it always leads—never follows. In addition to all the features of the daily, The Sunday Inquirer will contain many specials; among its contributors being the greatest living writers, thus enabling The Inquirer to secure the freshest and most absorbing stories obtainable.

Among the famous authors who will contribute to The Inquirer during 1900 are Robert Barr, Joel Chandler Harris, General Charles King, Bret Harte, Cutcliffe Hyne, Joseph Conrad, Frank Norris, S. R. Crockett, Hamlin Garland, Stephen Crane, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Morgan Robertson, Herbert E. Hamblen, Cy Warman, Frank T. Bullen, Octave Thanet, W. W. Jacobs, Ella Higginson and H. G. Wells. In its columns will be found:

Conundrums in whist with accounts of all the leading tournaments.
Interesting matter for chess players with problems for the amateurs as well as the experts.
A serial for boys and girls. These are stories of adventure with a fund of humor and are enjoyed as much by older people as by the younger ones.
Always at least one page of matter for maid and matron by such favorite writers as Marion Harland, Rose Hortense and Anne Smith.
You can always find an interesting puzzle in The Sunday Inquirer.
All that is new in art all over the world as well as in Philadelphia.
Newest events in science. The best of everything in literature and history.
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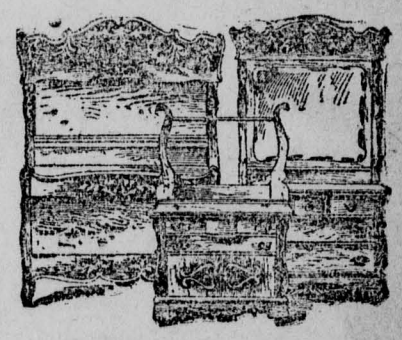

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